

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 536.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.
STAMPED ... 3d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—INEXHAUSTIBLE NOVELTIES!—Lecture on the Poison STRYCHNINE, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., daily at Four and Nine. The POISON, and the TESTS used for its DETECTION, exhibited in the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope. The Second Part of the VOYAGES OF SINBAD the SAILOR, with New and Beautiful DISSOLVING PICTURES, designed and painted by H. G. HINE, Esq., and Description, with Songs, by LENOX HORNE, Esq. Brilliant Popular Lecture on FLAME, FIRE, and COMBUSTION, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq.; and on the GREAT STEAM ELECTRICAL MACHINE, by Mr. WYLD. 3,000 Models and Works of Art on view. Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools half-price.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL PATENT OPTICON.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.—The Comical Histories of WHITTINGTON and PUSS IN BOOTS narrated by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, and illustrated by DIORAMIC VIEWS—NATURAL MAGIC; Experimentally Illustrated and Explained by Mr. J. D. MALCOLM—CHEMISTRY for the YOUNG, by Mr. G. F. ANSELL—"JOHN CHINAMAN at HOME," by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM—At intervals during the day, PERFORMANCES on the GRAND ORGAN, by Mr. E. T. CHIFF—During the Evening, a CHRISTMAS MUSICAL MELANGE—Popular Experiments on the GIGANTIC ELECTRICAL MACHINE, and with the VOLTAIC BATTERY—Exhibition of HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, and of the SUBAQUEOUS LIGHT in the CRYSTAL CISTERN—SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATIONS by Mr. C. F. PARTINGTON—Each Exhibition to conclude with the LUMINOUS and CHROMATIC FOUNTAIN—From the commencement of the Christmas Season there will be Three Exhibitions Daily: Mornings, from Half-past Eleven to Two; Afternoons, from Three to Half-past Five; Evenings, from Seven to Ten—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

Instituted 1758. Incorporated 1845.

The NEXT ELECTION will occur in APRIL, all APPLICATIONS for which must be in the hands of the Secretary before the 1st March. Orphan Children are eligible from Seven till Eleven, and they remain under the care of the Charity until Fourteen—nearly all the Girls till Fifteen—when, as far as possible, situations are provided for them. Forms for Candidates may be obtained at the Office.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited to meet the greatly increased expenses arising out of the high price of provisions and clothing. Life Governor, 10l. 10s.; Annual, 21s. and upwards. Life Subscribers, 5l. 5s.; annual, 10s. 6d.

TO HOSIERS and GLOVERS.—A YOUNG LADY, who has had nearly two years' experience in a Glover's at the West-end, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT.

Address, E., 11, Paradise-cottages, Southgate-road, Kingsland.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN who has been accustomed to the country trade, of good business habits and Christian principles.

Apply to W. Butler, Witham, Essex.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active, industrious YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with his business, of unexceptionable character. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply, stating age, salary, references, &c., to Mr. J. M. Ward, draper, Brentwood.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by an EXPERIENCED MAN, a PERMANENT SITUATION in the above. Has a thorough knowledge of his business, can be well recommended, and would make himself generally useful in both departments. Testimonials of the highest respectability. Country preferred.

J. R. R., Post-office, High-street, St. John's-wood, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Dissenting family, an APPRENTICE to the business of a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST. The advertiser affords every domestic comfort and needful recreation to those in their employ. References given and required.

For premium, and other particulars, address, Hine and Son, Beaminster, Dorset.

TO STATIONERS' and BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of good business habits, as SHOP ASSISTANT, added to the general requirements of a country Post-office; a good Penman and Accountant, with respectable references, indispensable.

Address, Mr. Cressey, Post-office, Brigh, Lincolnshire, stating age and salary required out of the house.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-eight years, of business habits and experience, and who can command 1,000l. (his own). Any Gentleman possessing a good business, but anxious to retire from the more pressing engagements of trade, would find the advertiser both confidential and competent. The highest references can be furnished. Would prefer treating with a person of Christian principles.

Address, T. R. Y., care of Mr. Andrews, Secretary to the Royal Hospital, 11, Poultry, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Select Educational Establishment, a YOUNG MAN of decided religious principle, to ASSIST in the usual ROUTINE of a SCHOOL, especially in the English and Junior Departments.

Apply, stating age, qualifications, and amount of remuneration expected, to Rev. Walter Gill, Heathfield House, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorset.

HOME and EDUCATION.—The PARENTS of a little GIRL, ten years of age, wish to place her with a Married Lady (a Wesleyan preferred) educating her own daughters, or not receiving more than six pupils, who would take personal care of her mental and moral training. The course of study to include a sound English Education, French, music (which is her peculiar forte) plain and fancy needlework, &c. The child has good natural abilities, and is of a thoroughly affectionate disposition.

Address, A.B., 5, Minerva-terrace, Lorrimer-road, Walworth.

SINGING ON HULLAH'S SYSTEM.

An ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS will be COMMENCED on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 13th February, in the School-room adjoining the CHAPEL (Rev. W. Howieson's), Lion-street, New Kent-road.

LESSONS AND EXERCISES OF AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER.

Calculated to keep up the interest and advance the progress of the Class, will be introduced. A moderate amount of application and study will enable a person, possessing a healthy ear for music, to acquire the ability to sing plain musical composition at sight at the conclusion of the course of exercises.

To make the Class useful and efficient, it will be divided into two Sections—

JUVENILE AND ADULT.

The Juvenile Section will meet at a Quarter to Seven, and retire at Eight o'clock.

The Adult Section will meet at a Quarter past Eight, and retire at a Quarter past Nine o'clock.

The Exercises will be supplied to the Class by the Teacher periodically, as required, at the nominal charge of One Penny per Month.

TERMS FOR THE COURSE OF FORTY LESSONS.

Juvenile 2s. 6d.

(Three Persons in a Family admitted as Two.)

Adult 5s. 0d.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Clark, next door to the School-room; or of the Teacher, Mr. Theophilus Cooper, at the Office of the "Christian Weekly News," 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street; or on the night of meeting at the School-room.

Occasionally the two Sections will meet together, for the purpose of practising special pieces of an interesting character.

BANK OF LONDON; THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 450, WEST STRAND.

CHAIRMAN—SIR JOHN VILLIERS, SHELLEY, Bart., M.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are received, and interest allowed on Balances.

25 PER CENT. INTEREST is allowed on Deposits, with ten days' notice of withdrawal on sums of 10l. and upwards.

(By order) MATTHEW MARSHALL, JUN., Manager.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Secretary.

Threadneedle-street, January 19, 1856.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Established under 6 and 7 William IV., c. xxxii.)

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Shares issued, 11,755.

Amount advanced on Mortgage, 130,540l. 1s. 9d.

Sums of Money can be invested with this Society either upon Shares or on Deposit.

Shares are issued from 10l. to 100l., payable either in one sum, or by periodical instalments.

The interest is paid half-yearly, on the 30th of April and 30th of October.

Moneys can be withdrawn, with 5 per cent. interest, at any time.

The profits are divided yearly. At the last division the bonus declared was, with the interest, equal to 6½ per cent. upon Subscribing Shares.

Deposits in the Savings' Bank Department can be made of any amount, on Wednesday evenings, from six to eight o'clock. Interest 4 per cent.

Money advanced on Houses and Lands, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments.

Investments can be made, and Information obtained, at the Office of the Society, daily between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight.

A Prospectus and copy of the last Annual Report will be sent by post upon application.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

A Fixed Allowance of 6l. per week in case of INJURY BY ACCIDENT of ANY DESCRIPTION, or the sum of 1,000l. in CASE OF DEATH, may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or 100l. in case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., may be had of the Agents—of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations—and at the Head Office, London—where also

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

Railway Passengers' Insurance Company.

Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.

Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

KENT MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.

CHIEF OFFICES:—

QUEEN-STREET-PLACE, NEW CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

The UNITED ANNUAL INCOME exceed 27,000l.; and ALL PROFITS belong to the Assured.

LIFE.

The NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will include parties assuring before 24th March next.

The NEW BUSINESS of the last Eight Months exceeds 5,000l. in Annual Premiums.

FIRE.

The GUARANTEE FUND is being increased to HALF-A-MILLION. The ANNUAL INCOME, since last Annual Meeting, has increased beyond 5,000l.

GEORGE CUMMING, Manager.

N.B.—Agents are still wanted for some vacant localities.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Books of the Society close on 1st March, and Proposals lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies, on or before that date, will secure the advantage of the present year's entry, and of One Year's Additional Bonus over later Proposals.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted 1831. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of Members exceeds NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Annual Revenue exceeds ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Amount of existing Assurances exceeds FOUR MILLIONS and a QUARTER STERLING.

The Amount paid to the Representatives of deceased Members is upwards of SIX HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, of which SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS are Bonus additions.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS TAKES PLACE at the 1st of MARCH, 1856, and Policies effected before that date receive one year's additional Bonus over those effected after that date.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICE:

126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, CORNER OF CORNHILL.

W. H. SMALRIDGE, Interim Agent.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 100,000l., in 10,000 SHARES of 10l. each, with power to increase to One Million.

Offices—{ 25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

{ 11, DUCIE-PLACE, MANCHESTER.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, Chairman.

Colonel LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, 10, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, Deputy Chairman.

Adolphus Baker, Esq., Henry Francis Home, Esq.

Thomas Houghton Burrell, Esq., James Toleman, Esq.

J. Bishop Culpeper, Esq., William Stoughton Vardy, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

GEO. ROBERT ROWE, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Cavendish-square.

EDWARD HEAD, Esq., M.B., 1, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park.

SECRETARY—HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Esq.

MANCHESTER LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Jenkinson, Esq., James Watts, Esq.

William Martin, Esq., John Wood, Esq.

Thomas Roberts, Esq., William Woodward, Esq.

Robert Rumney, Esq.

SOLICITOR—FRANCIS HAMPSON, Esq., 40, Brown-street.

PHYSICIAN—HENRY BROWN, Esq., M.D., 94, Bloomsbury, and Dale-street.

LOCAL SECRETARY—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq., Office, 11, Ducie-place.

The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium, which are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and the latest of its Loan business. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed Capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per Cent. of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years.

Policies are Indisputable.

No charge is made for Policy Stamps or Medical Fees.

One-third of the Premiums on Assurances of 500l. is allowed to remain unpaid, and continue as a claim on the Policy.

Policies not forfeited if the Premiums are not paid when due.

Loans are granted to Policy-holders on liberal terms.

For the convenience of the Working Classes, Policies are issued as low as 20l., at the same rates as larger Assurances.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually.

Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street; or of the Secretary.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

AT MR. MECH'S ESTABLISHMENT.

112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Paper Mache, Toys, and Bagatelle Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strope, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Brushes. The same prices charged at all the Establishments.

Now ready,
THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
LIBRARY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Price, in paper boards, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. post free.

One Vol., price 3s. 6d., post free,
**ZAPHNATH-PAANEAH; OR,
THE HISTORY OF JOSEPH.**

Viewed in Connection with the Antiquities of Egypt and the Customs of the Times in which he Lived.

By the REV. THORNLEY SMITH, Author of "South Africa Delineated," &c., &c.

The object of this Work is to illustrate the History of Joseph by means of the latest discoveries in Egyptian History and Antiquities, &c., &c.; and, though not in the form of a Commentary, but of a continuous Narrative, it embodies an exposition of those Chapters of Genesis relating to the subject.

In One large Octavo Volume, price 12s., post free.

A NEW HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
By G. S. POULTON.

In this History, the Author has endeavoured, not only to give a clear and particular account of the great events which chiefly characterised the periods to which they belong, but to explain also the causes and accessories of such events.

The peculiar bigotries and partialities of authors, and the fashion of uniformly excluding from English Histories all details of Ecclesiastical matters, have hitherto presented insuperable obstacles in the acquisition of a knowledge, and in the formation of a correct judgment, relative to the most important Historical subjects of all times; for there are, comparatively, but few who have the opportunity or inclination to pursue the study of those subjects from dry and individual sources.

Other objects of the Author have been, to bring into view names and characters, whose memories most merit the veneration of posterity, and whose examples are most calculated to affect beneficially the heart and mind of the reader; to notice and explain, so far as possible, the complexion, requirements, and progress of the various periods; to state clearly the rise, character, and deeds of important institutions, and thus to furnish the reader with some more satisfactory grounds for opinion and belief than can ever be obtained from mere assertions; and to employ novelty, vigour, and freshness of style in expression, and in the construction of sentences, so that the usual dull details of History may be regarded with more than ordinary interest and attention.

The Work comprises the History of England from the invasion of the Romans to the present time.

**THE POLITICAL ANNUAL
AND REFORMER'S ALMANACK FOR 1856.** Price 1s., post free.

It contains nearly 100 pages of original or carefully collected and condensed information, on various topics of interest to Reformers—political, ecclesiastical, and social. It chronicles the events of the past year, and gives a complete history of the war it sketches the rise and progress of the Administrative Reform movement, and records and classifies the parliamentary incidents bearing upon it. It furnishes the path of the new Acts of Parliament, and a List of the House of Commons, and the Ministry, and other public officers, corrected to the latest date. It directs electors how to proceed to obtain the parliamentary franchise, and describes the law for the repression of electoral corruption. It contains an elaborate paper showing the Ecclesiastical character of the different constituencies, Articles on the Ballot, Church-rates, the New Burial Acts, the Patronage of the Bishops, and the French Conseils de Prud'homme, with numerous social facts and figures, and other miscellaneous information, which it is believed will maintain for the work the character it has established for itself as being a most valuable, as well as

THE ONLY POLITICAL COMPENDIUM OF ITS CLASS.

London; WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, Fleet-street.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 copies has induced the venerable author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a Hymn, a Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture with appropriate Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year. Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular occasions. In One Vol. royal quarto, with Twenty-six Engravings, price 28s., cloth gilt.

This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings, suitable for Presents at Christmas and the New Year.

London: Virtue and Co., Ivy-lane, and City-road.

COCKS' PEOPLE'S EDITION of the MESSIAH, 3s. 6d.; library copy, 6s. 6d.; folio copy, 15s. THE PEOPLE'S EDITION of the CREATION, by HAYDN. With Book of Works, intended for use at the Oratorios, large imperial 8vo; new and complete Edition, newly arranged, by JOHN BISHOP. Price in limp cloth, 3s.; Library Edition, 4s. 6d.; Folio Edition, 15s. Of these editions, Sir George Smart writes: "I consider the arrangement to be most excellent." Mr. Braham writes of the same: "The arrangement is the best I have seen." Opinions of the Press—"Of all the cheap editions by far the best."—Morning Herald. "Admirable editions; we cordially recommend them."—Morning Post. "Handsome and well printed; several improvements."—Morning Chronicle. "Unique, cheap, and beautiful."—Morning Advertiser. "The most elegant; marvellous cheapness."—Spectator. "Without reference to cheapness, not surpassed in value."—John Bull. "Accuracy of text; beauty of type."—Bell's Weekly Messenger. N.B.—It will be necessary that orders specify John Bishop's Edition. Specimen pages gratis and post free.

THE ECONOMICAL WONDER of the DAY.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 62 folio pages, engraved plates, 4s. "This wonderful Work has now passed through more than a hundred editions, and is beyond all comparison the best and cheapest work of the kind ever offered." Also Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing. Sixth Edition, 5s. "Equal to its companion in merit and excellence."

"STARS of the SUMMER NIGHT," Serenade Duet; Words by LOWELL; Music by STEPHEN GLOVER. Illustrated, price 2s. 6d. "As elegant and beautiful in melody, as it is exquisite in thought."

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street; to be had at all the libraries, and of all Musiciansellers.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.

Just Published, Second Edition, Revised and Corrected, price 2s. 6d., by post, 2s. 8d.

THE EAR IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, with Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness; illustrated with Plates. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho-square.

London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Fifth Edition, with Cases, just published, free by post 1s. in stamps.

CONSUMPTION.—Important Discoveries relative to Consumption; its Causes, Nature, and a New and Successful Remedy; with Notices of Diseases mistaken for it. By JOHN GARDNER, M.D., Founder of the College of Chemistry, &c.

London: Heale and Co., 15, John-street, Oxford-street; and all Booksellers.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 510, New Oxford-street. Single Subscription, One Guinea per annum.

BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, Holles-street.—Just published, a CATALOGUE of the Principal Works now in circulation at this extensive Library. Gratis, and post-free on application.

London: Bull, Hutton, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.; postage free, 32 stamps.
MIXED TINTS, their Composition and Use: with Hints on the Practice of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTING. By EDWARD FIELDING. With Sixty-one Coloured Diagrams.

London: J. Barnard, 230, Oxford-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A complete Apparatus 3l., 5l. 5s., and 11l. 11s. Send for a List at GILBERT FLEMING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photography," price 6d., by post 7d.

"Seems, Madam! nay, it is!"—Hamlet.
10,000 SCENES from Nature's loveliest Nook and Dell to the grandest Alpine Glacier.
Just out, 60 BINOCULAR VIEWS of SWITZERLAND, on Glass.

Also,
POMPEII (quite new).
ROME.
VENICE.
HEIDELBERG.
PARIS.

And all the great Capitals of Europe.
LENTICULAR STEREOSCOPIES for the above, in Mahogany (lenses warranted), 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; in choice woods up to 20s. Double views on Paper, from 1s. to 3s.

Amusing Groups, embracing almost every subject of Human Life, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each.

"Marvels of beauty."—Daily News.

"Little short of miraculous."—Morning Herald.

"Everything grand and beautiful at our own firesides."—Morning Advertiser.

"Wonderful instrument."—Times.

Valuable for Presents and Parties.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 313, Oxford-street (two doors from Hanover-square).

The Instrument and a Selection for 20s., packed and sent to Town or Country.

STEREOSCOPIC GALLERY, 54, CHEAPSIDE.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!! at

GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.

Box, containing Fourteen fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free, Twenty-seven Stamps. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

TOLKIEN'S Twenty-five Guinea Royal

Minuto-PIANOFORTES, 6½ octaves, acknowledged the best in England.—27 to 39, King William-street, London-bridge, City.

HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S.—The

HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE is the only instrument of the kind that remains in tune; from the simplicity of its construction it is but slightly affected by changes of weather, and is alike calculated for the Church, Chapel, School, or Drawing-room.

No. 1. In Oak Case, One Stop, Five Octaves, Ten Guineas.

2. In Mahogany Case, One Stop, Twelve Guineas.

3. In Oak Case, Three Stops, Fifteen Guineas; Rosewood, Sixteen Guineas.

4. With Five Stops—Oak, Twenty-two Guineas; Rosewood, Twenty-three Guineas.

5. Eight Stops—Oak, Twenty-five Guineas; Rosewood, Twenty-six Guineas.

6. Twelve Stops, Oak or Rosewood, Thirty-five Guineas.

7. One Stop, and Percussion Action, in Oak, Sixteen Guineas.

8. Three Stops, and Percussion Action, in Rosewood, Twenty Guineas.

9. Eight Stops, Percussion Action, Oak or Rosewood, Thirty-two Guineas.

10. Twelve Stops, Percussion Action, in Oak, Forty Guineas.

11. Twelve Stops, Percussion Action, large size, in Rosewood, Forty-five Guineas.

12. The New Patent Model, Fifteen Stops, Percussion Action, Expression à la Main, &c.; the most perfect Harmonium that can be made, in Handsome Oak or Rosewood Case, Fifty-five Guineas.

Full Descriptive Lists on application.

Chappell, 56, New Bond-street.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR STOVES.—The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition in 1851; especially adapted for warming, with great economy, Chapels, Schools, Entrance Halls, Libraries, and Warehouses.

CUTLER SONS, Sole Licensees and Manufacturers, 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, London.

WARMING LARGE BUILDINGS.—

CUTLER and SONS respectfully state that they are prepared to contract for the erection of their improved powerful Air Apparatus for effectually and economically warming Churches, and all other Public or Private Buildings; which they undertake in every instance to guarantee. It may be seen in constant use at their premises, 16, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LONG-ACRE, LONDON.

COALS, Best, 25s.—R. S. DIXON and SON recommend the purchase of Coals for winter, as they do not anticipate any further reduction in price.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

COALS.—Ministers, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied with the BEST WALLS-END COALS (thoroughly screened) at trade prices. Address, THOMAS J. COLE, Sunderland Wharf, Peckham Canal.

BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL

and Co., COAL MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY.—Cash price to-day, 35s. per ton for screened unmixt best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years. C. and Co. recommend purchases. Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Easton Wharf, Belgrave-place Fimbo.

COMFORT IN THE RAIN.—UTILITY AT ALL TIMES.

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATER-

PROOF CAPES and COATS resist any amount of rain WITHOUT OBSTRUCTING FREE VENTILATION, and are adapted for general use at all times. Price 30s. to 50s.—96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

THE LEADING and POPULAR ART-

TICLES OF DRESS, MANUFACTURED BY B. BEN-JAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, REGENT-STREET.

The PELISSIER OVERCOAT, price 28s., invented and adapted for the Season. The Reversible Waistcoat, price 14s., buttoning four different sides. The 47s. Suits made to order, from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken. The Two Guinea Dress or Frock Coat; the Guinea Dress Trousers; and the Half Guinea Waistcoat, N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—The PEN

SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution.—Copy the address.

WARM WAISTCOATS FOR THE WINTER.

ADE'S KNITTED CODRINGTON

WAISTCOAT.—This newly-invented and useful article is strongly recommended by the Faculty as a complete safeguard against colds in the chest and loins, it being made of stout Knitted Wool, both back and front. To Travellers, Invalids, and Officers wintering in the Crimea, they are particularly recommended, as its shape is that of an ordinary waistcoat.

To be had only of EDWIN ADE, Hosier, &c., 415, Oxford-street, London. Price 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. Country orders executed on receipt of Post-office order.

N.B.—Size round Waist and Chest required.

SELLING OFF of one of the LARGEST

STOCKS of LINEN DRAPERY ever offered to the Public.

A Linen Draper's Company (not having been able to complete their arrangements) the stock is to be sold off at an immense depreciation.

Mr. STREETER, the Secretary, has made arrangements with Messrs. BROOKS and Co., in the Borough, for part of their premises, and their assistants, in the disposal of the vast quantity of goods. The Calicoes, Linens, Table Linen, &c., will be ready this Day.

Long Cloths, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the dozen yards; Calico Sheetings, from 2s. 9d. to 6s. the pair; Counterpanes, 2s. to 5s. each; Blankets, 4s. to 10s. 6d. the pair; Linen Sheetings, 4s. 6d. to 12s. the pair; Damask Table Cloths, 1s. to 10s. 6d. each—those at 10s. 6d. long and rich; Damask Table Napkins, 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. the dozen—those at 6s. 6d. being valued at 17s. With all sorts of goods suitable for family use, the reduction to be made perceptible to every purchaser.

Notice.—Mr. STREETER (Secretary) will be in attendance to name prices in large lots.

105 and 106, Borough, facing the end of Union-street, being three minutes' walk straight from London-bridge.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater value for money than has ever been offered, and, through the magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge themselves that the SYDENHAM TROUSERS at 17s. 6d. are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.

Vests off the same as the Trousers, 8s. 6d.

Every garment produced has that style and exquisite finish without pretence; in fact, that gracefulness and ease so rarely obtained, but by which the dress of the true gentleman is invariably distinguished.

Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock for the Present Season is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats . . . 21s. to 42s. Talma . . . 25s. to 50s.

Frock ditto . . . 25s. to 46s. Poncho . . . 21s. to 42s.

Paletots . . . 21s. Fancy Vests . . . 5s. to 10s.

Oxonian Coat . . . 16s. to 24s. Hussar Suits . . . 25s. to 28s.

Albion Over-Coat . . . 21s. to 42s. The New Circular

Toga . . . 25s. to 50s. Coat with Belt . . . 13s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend, made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c. sent free.—No. 39, Ludgate-hill.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, OUT-FITTERS, HATTERS, &c., 39, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 536.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPD 4d.
STAMPD .. 5d

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Nightingale House of
Prospects of the Session . . . 81	Mersey 89
Ecclesiastical Endowments	London Sacred Harmonic
and Grants in Ireland . . . 81	Society 90
Educational and Univer-	The War 90
sity Reform 81	Foreign and Colonial . . . 91
Working of the Ceme-	Our Critical Relations with
teries Act 81	the United States . . . 91
The Liberation of Religion	The Nightingale Fund . . . 91
Society 82	Election Intelligence . . . 92
Religious Intelligence . . . 82	Disastrous Collision in the
CORRESPONDENCE:	Channel 92
The New Vaccination Bill 83	The Week's Criminal Record 92
Parliamentary Proceedings 83	Court, Personal, and Official 92
Postscript 87	Miscellaneous News . . . 93
Summary 88	Literature 93
Notes from the House of	Gleanings 94
Commons 88	Births, Marriages, & Deaths 95
A Full and Final Reform . . 89	Gazette, Markets, &c. . . 95

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

Now that Parliament has reassembled, many of our readers will, no doubt, catch themselves in occasional involuntary speculations on the ecclesiastical probabilities of the Session. What will the religious liberty party attempt? How will they bear themselves? What are they likely to accomplish? We wish it were in our power to put into their hands a certain clue to that future they are naturally enough anxious to penetrate. But we have no very reliable data upon which to found a single prediction of what will happen. All the assistance we can give to our friends, will be comprised in an observation or two illustrative of the temper of the House of Commons, and a few items of information as to the moves which it is intended to make.

Parliament meets under special circumstances. Her Majesty has announced from the throne her hope that negotiations just about to be entered upon may lead to an honourable peace. The vast interests which are involved in this issue absorb men's thoughts in Parliament, as well as out of it. For a month or two suspense in reference to this point will paralyse all active interest in other questions, however intrinsically important. Discussion on matters connected with the war may be put in abeyance until the awful alternative is decided, and other business may be formally brought forward. But depend upon it, no subject of domestic policy will be able to command a sympathising and eager attention until the Paris Conferences shall have been brought to a conclusion. Both Houses, we suspect, will constrain themselves to give to the matters brought before them just that measure of forced notice which decency requires and habit can accord—but lively, intelligent, discriminating, reflective consideration they will not give, until all suspense in regard to the war is over. If present probabilities are soon realised, and a treaty of peace is signed and ratified before Easter, we may fairly anticipate a strong reaction of the public mind, and, of course, of Parliamentary activity, in the direction of home politics. But to what particular quarter the current will flow it is impossible to foresee. Any unforeseen accident may determine that. It is within the range of likelihood that the session just commenced may be more than ordinarily barren of ecclesiastical changes—but it is also "on the cards" that it may produce greater results than the most sanguine friends of religious equality would, just at this moment, dare to anticipate.

How it will fare this session with minor ecclesiastical questions it would, perhaps, be imprudent at the present moment to speculate with any show of confidence. The Church-rate question, the Cambridge University Reform Bill, the expiry of the mass of confused and contradictory Church-building Acts, the attempt that will be made to abolish Ministers' Money in Ireland, and the present state of the burial question in this country, would give Lord Palmerston's Government, if they were wise enough to avail themselves of it, opportunity to conciliate a large amount of active support through the Session, and enable them to maintain their position, even after the conclusion of the war. Should Her Ma-

jesty's Ministers really ascertain what will be their whereabouts when peace is proclaimed, and determine to act accordingly, then we have reason to hope that a real and decided advance will be made towards the satisfactory settlement of the questions to which we have alluded. It appears to us that they will have to make their choice between timely and graceful concession to their ordinary supporters, and early relinquishment of office to the opposite party. It is not for us to say, how they will act with this obvious alternative before them. Our hope is that they may behave themselves wisely, if only in self-defence—in which case, we shall probably have to rejoice in considerable progress.

But in one respect, we trust that a very large advance may be made quite irrespectively of the will of Government. The Religious Liberation Society has arrived at the conclusion, in which we fully concur, that the proper time has come for launching in the House of Commons the aggressive and positive side of the great principle they hold—the principle of willinghood. Accordingly, the honourable member for Rochdale has given notice of a motion, framed in accordance with Parliamentary precedent, under which it will be competent for him to develop the disendowment policy in its fullest extent—at least, so far as Ireland is concerned—and, for the first time, to place before the House of Commons proposals embodying the entire object for which the society contends. It may be that the House will turn a deaf ear to what he may then see fit to address to it. It may be that they will decline to discuss his proposition, and kill it, for the nonce, with studied neglect. But it may chance to be otherwise. For should Mr. Spooner succeed, or seem likely to succeed, in his attempt to withdraw the endowment from Maynooth College, it is not impossible that considerations of policy as well as a sense of injustice, may induce many honourable members to give a vote in reference to Irish ecclesiastical affairs which they would not have done on the abstract merits of the question involved. At all events, it will be no slight advantage achieved, to have got our principle, in its practical shape, fairly before Parliament. It will give to the country an opportunity of thinking and talking it over, and will afford constituencies, a suitable test by which to gauge the depth of their members' and candidates' attachment to what they call "civil and religious liberty."

Time alone will show whether we shall not accomplish greater things this session than have ever been accomplished before. We can promise nothing, but we shall hardly be surprised at anything.

ECCLIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS AND GRANTS IN IRELAND.

The following notice of motion was given in the House of Commons on Monday night:—

Mr. Miall—Religious Teaching and Worship (Ireland)—That this House will resolve itself into a committee to consider the temporal provisions made by law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland. [Early in March.]

On this subject the *Liberator* for February has the following: The intended motion of Mr. Miall for the consideration of the whole subject of ecclesiastical endowments and grants in Ireland, by whatever sect enjoyed, will be looked forward to with great interest—not as likely to lead to an immediate result, but as being the first move in a new direction. It is the revival of the old Irish Church question in a new shape, and by a new set of men, and it will oblige hesitating Liberals to choose sides, and so give electors a better knowledge of the ecclesiastical whereabouts of the men who will, perhaps, soon be again asking for their suffrages. Although the bringing forward of the motion is not to be dependent on that of Mr. Spooner, it has an obvious connexion with it, and should that gentleman obtain a majority this year, something else than the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic endowment will soon "loom in the distance." In all probability most of the petitions against the Maynooth Endowment will

be of a sufficiently general character to permit Anti-State-Churchmen to append their signatures; but service will be done if there be also presented some distinct petitions, the prayer of which shall have a bearing on Mr. Miall's motion.

EDUCATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY REFORM.

On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., invited a number of the friends of educational reform to meet him at the Town Hall, Manchester. The attendance was respectable and influential. The Mayor presided. Mr. Heywood explained what was done last session. Lord John Russell recommended Her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry into the University of Cambridge, and they reported in 1850. Last year the Lord Chancellor brought a bill into the House of Lords, and when that bill came down to the House of Commons it was not at all approved of; and there was a general feeling on the liberal side of the House that it was not sufficiently good for them to give it their consent. The Government found out that there was a strong opposition, and withdrew the bill, without any public discussion. On the 13th October last, there was a meeting in Birmingham, at which he was chairman, and a deputation was then appointed to prepare and present a memorial to the Lord Chancellor, in reference to the Cambridge University Improvement Bill. The deputation had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and afterwards with the Lord Chancellor himself upon the subject, and they both received the deputation very courteously. Mr. Heywood then read a short report of what the deputation had done. During the reading of the report, Mr. Heywood drew attention to the fact that many members of the Church of England were willing to open degrees to Dissenters, but they desired to close to them the emoluments at the University in the shape of tutorships and fellowships, and that he, on the part of the Dissenters, wished to obtain better terms. As to the tests that were now imposed, it had been very properly said that the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts is a precedent in favour of the abolition of tests in our Universities. He thought it was desirable to memorialise the Government on the subject, and he was of opinion that a committee should be formed in Manchester, and that such a committee should be of a general kind, for there are very many large endowments in different parts of the country which want looking into—(hear, hear)—independent of the particular one then under consideration.

Professor FRANKLAND moved that the report which had been read should be received. Sir ELKANAH ARMITAGE seconded the motion, which was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. HEYWOOD said the next thing would be to present a memorial to the Lord Chancellor himself from that meeting. The Lord Chancellor had charge of the present Cambridge University Improvement Bill.

The Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, in moving that the memorial be adopted, said that with regard to the question of the religious tests, he thought it would be easy to get as far as the conferring of degrees and of honours upon persons other than those of the Church of England. Coming to the question of emoluments, he thought it would follow that the enjoyment of the several offices unconnected with the teaching of theology in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, should be placed within the reach of all persons, without reference to their religious opinions. (Hear.) He should have great satisfaction in enlisting in the ranks under the leadership of his honourable friend (Mr. Heywood), who had conducted the case with great ability. (Hear, hear.) He moved the reception and adoption of the memorial. Sir JOHN POTTER seconded the motion, which was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The Rev. F. TUCKER moved that a committee be appointed consisting of the gentlemen then present, with power to add to their number, to watch over the progress of educational reform. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. A sub-committee was afterwards appointed to act as the executive body. The memorial has been numerously and influentially signed, and has been taken charge of by Mr. James Heywood, M.P., for presentation to the Lord Chancellor, who has charge of the bill shortly to be introduced into the House of Lords.

WORKING OF THE CEMETERIES ACT.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—The following memorial, numerously signed, respecting certain of the proposed and Town-council-adopted interment fees, was recently forwarded to Secretary Sir George Grey:—

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Her

Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The memorial of the under-signed ministers, officers, and members of various Protestant Dissenting Churches in the borough of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk—

Showeth.—That the Town-council of this borough, acting in the capacity of a burial board, have agreed to submit, for the sanction of the Secretary of State, a scale of fees and charges to be taken at the Great Yarmouth Cemetery.

That your memorialists strongly disapprove of certain fees proposed to be charged in the unconsecrated portion of the cemetery—namely, the fees to the minister for interment, and also the fees to the minister for grave-stones, monuments, tablets, and inscriptions.

That it is not agreeable to the customs nor the principles of the ministers of the Churches which your memorialists represent, to exact by law a fee for the discharge of religious offices to their congregations—that the exaction of such fees would entirely alter their relation to their flocks, and would be in direct opposition to their feelings and their sense of duty.

That your memorialists further conceive that in levying or proposing to levy fees for ministerial service in the unconsecrated portion of the cemetery, the Town-council, acting in the capacity of a burial board, have exceeded the powers conferred upon them by the Acts of Parliament with respect to burials, which make no provision whatever for such charges.

That it appears to your memorialists altogether unjust and unreasonable that ministerial fees should be paid when no ministerial service is required, as in the case of the erection of grave-stones, monuments, tablets, and inscriptions.

That your memorialists also object to the fees made payable to the clerk and sexton in the unconsecrated ground, their services not being required.

That no provision has been made for the erection of a chapel in the unconsecrated portion of the ground, which is an exposed and bleak situation, at a great distance from any Nonconformist place of worship, where such a shelter is indispensably necessary.

Your memorialists, therefore, represent to the Secretary of State, Sir G. Grey, that the proposed fees to ministers in the unconsecrated portion of the Cemetery of Great Yarmouth, being inconsistent with the customs and incompatible with the principles of your memorialists, as well as unauthorised by law, should not receive the sanction of the Secretary of State.

And your memorialists, &c.

Sir George Grey's reply was to the following effect:—

Whitehall, Jan. 25, 1856.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., transmitting a memorial from ministers of various Protestant Dissenting Churches at Great Yarmouth, in reference to the table of fees proposed to be established by the burial board; and I am to inform you that the fees of the burial board only [not including any fees for ministers or others], receive the sanction of the Secretary of State; and Sir George Grey has given directions for the promulgation of the proposed table at Great Yarmouth, to give an opportunity to any persons to make objections, before it is submitted for approval, according to the Act of Parliament.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Rev. J. Green, Baptist Minister, W. MASSEY.
Great Yarmouth.

THE BURIAL BOARD AND THE BISHOP.—A Vestry Meeting was held at the Town Hall, Blandford, on Friday last, "for the purpose of considering the expediency of placing a Communion Table in the chapel now being erected in the new Cemetery for the performance of the burial service according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, such table being required by the bishop of the diocese before the consecration of the said chapel." The meeting was very numerous and respectfully attended in consequence of the strong feeling entertained on the subject by the inhabitants, Churchmen as well as Dissenters. The Rev. W. Harte, the Rector, occupied the chair. Lord Portman attended, and in a very clear speech gave a history of the matter, from which it appeared that the bishop required the Burial Board to have a communion table placed in the Episcopal chapel, and that after the board had made ineffectual attempts to get the bishop to alter his views on the subject, Lord Portman took the matter in hand, but with the same success. His lordship being patron of the rectory of Pimperne, objected to convey the land (which he has contracted to sell to the Burial Board for the cemetery) if there was what he should call a chapel of ease erected there which might interfere with his and the rector's rights. His lordship denied the necessity of a communion table and suggested to the bishop that if he really must administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to his clergy at that time he could do so either in the parish church of Pimperne or Blandford, as it was admitted that the table would not be required afterwards. This so upset the bishop that he declined any further correspondence with Lord Portman and referred him to his (the bishop's) solicitors. It appeared that the majority of the Burial Board were determined to oppose the bishop's request, and in consequence called a parish meeting. Several speeches were made, and Mr. Malachi Fisher proposed, and Mr. Fincham (Mayor of Blandford), seconded, the following resolution, which was carried almost unanimously:—

That the placing of a communion table in the Episcopal Chapel, at the new burial-ground for this parish, appears to this meeting both inexpedient and useless, and that the parish ought not to sanction such a proceeding, as it may lead to the expenditure of a sum far beyond what was voted for the providing a burial-ground and chapels, and we trust the Burial Board will respectfully but firmly resist the requirement of the bishop.

We understand the ratepayers are firmly resolved not to allow this "first end of the wedge" to be inserted.
—*Poole Herald*.

UNFAIR DIVISION OF GROUND.—The Folkestone Burial Board having bought nine acres of land, it was proposed that two-thirds be consecrated, and one-third remain for the use of the Dissenters; whereupon

an amendment was moved, that four acres be consecrated, three remain unconsecrated, and the remaining two acres be reserved (unappropriated) for the use of that body which should first need them. Six voted for the amendment, and six against it; whereupon it was declared to be lost. The original motion was then put, when six members, including the chairman, voted for it, and six against it; whereupon the chairman gave (in addition to his vote as a member of the Board) a casting vote in favour of the original motion. Legal opinions have been taken respecting the legality of the chairman's double vote, and they are conflicting. Six members of the board (one-half) have stated these facts in a memorial to Sir George Grey; but he has, notwithstanding, sanctioned the decision of the board, arrived at under such circumstances. He gives no opinion on the subject of the chairman's vote.

THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

DALKEITH.—Rev. E. S. Pryce and Mr. Smith visited this pleasant suburb of the city of Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, January 24th, and attended a social meeting in the Hall of the Scientific Institution. Rev. James Rennie presided, and was supported by a numerous body of ministers and elders belonging to the various Dissenting congregations. Revs. Dr. Joseph Browne and A. T. Gowan, M.A., and Mr. W. Mitchell were among the speakers.

DUMFRIES.—Mr. Hickman Smith attended a respectable and influential meeting in the Baptist Chapel, on Tuesday, Jan. 29th. Baillie Morris occupied the chair, and the Revs. Professor M'Michael, D.D., Dr. Johnston, R. T. Walker, J. D. Fleming, J. Young, and others, took part in the proceedings. Much satisfaction was expressed with the present position of the society, and a liberal subscription was commenced.

STIRLING.—On the same evening, Mr. Pryce visited this town, where Voluntaryism is in the ascendant, and returns its own representative to Parliament. The meeting was held in the school-room of the Independent Chapel, and Mr. David Yellowlees presided. Revs. John Steedman, J. Blair, A. Russell, M.A., and other ministers, with Messrs. Graham, Robertson, Weir, Pattison, Christy, and Puller, jun., were among the speakers. The visit of the deputation was welcomed with great cordiality. Several sums were contributed, and generous promises were made of future support.

DUNDEE.—A social meeting assembled here on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, in Lamb's Hall; Provost Rough being in the chair. The meeting was convened by the signatures of all the Dissenting ministers in the town, and, quoting from the *Dundee Advertiser*, the deputation "communicated, in a familiar and pleasing manner, much detailed information, which was listened to with lively attention. At the close, on the motion of the Rev. A. Hannay, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Baxter, an influential committee was appointed, to correspond with the Society in London, and to watch over legislation for Scotland, in which the principles of civil and religious liberty may be involved."

PERTH.—The volunteers of this "fair city" assembled in Carmichael's Hotel, on Thursday, January 31st, when Mr. Pryce and Mr. Smith explained the parliamentary and electoral action of the society. J. Pullar, Esq., was chairman, and was supported by the venerable Dr. Young, and most of the Dissenting ministers of the city. A committee, of which Mr. D. Morton is the convener, was appointed to co-operate with the society, and to awaken the slumbering spirit of Voluntaryism.

ABERDEEN.—In this most northern city of Great Britain, a small company assembled on Friday evening, February 1st, in the school-room of the Independent Chapel, Blackfriars-street. Rev. Henry Angus occupied the chair, and the following, among others, were present: Revs. J. B. Ritchie, J. Stirling, A. Dickie, D. Arthur, D. Wallace, John Thomson, J. Malcolm, and J. H. Wilson, and Messrs. Macallan and Ross. A committee was appointed, with Rev. J. Thomson as convener.

Arrangements have been made for meetings in Glasgow, on Tuesday, February 12th, and in Edinburgh, on Monday and Wednesday, the 18th and 20th.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.—In accordance with the Society's Rules, the Members of the Council are about to be convened, to decide on the constitution of the approaching Conference. A meeting for that purpose will be held at the Milton Club, Ludgate Hill, on Thursday, the 21st February, at twelve o'clock, when it is hoped that as many of the Country Members as can conveniently do so, and all the London Members, will be present on the occasion. Our next number will contain the result of their deliberations, and an announcement of the Conference arrangements. Meanwhile, it is important that the Society's friends should aid the Committee in widely diffusing the knowledge of the fact that such a gathering is to take place, by at once preparing lists of individuals with whom it is desirable to communicate on the subject. Those who have acquaintance with such matters are aware, and others may be assured of the fact, that much labour and expense would be saved if it were known who were the parties in the several towns, large and small, most likely to take an active interest in any particular movement. Hard work will not be spared at headquarters, but it will be doubly efficacious if directed by the local knowledge which only the provinces can supply.—*The Liberator* for February.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—Both Houses of Convocation sat on Friday at Westminster. In the Upper House, a letter was read by the Vicar-General from Sir George Grey, in reply to the address of Convocation to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty would grant her Royal licence to enable Convocation to consider and agree upon a

canon modifying the representation of the clergy in the Lower House. The Queen "has not been advised to comply with its prayer." The Bishop of Oxford, moving that the Lower House should be requested to consider and report upon the law relating to the discipline of the clergy, commented on the refusal of Her Majesty to grant their prayer, in the sense that it should not be taken as a reproach from the Crown. The Government could not be blamed for saying, not rudely, "We will not grant the prayer, but will postpone it." The meetings of Convocation as a consulting body are now an established fact. The proceedings of the Lower House were confined to the presentation of petitions. Both Houses were prorogued to the 15th April.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—The *Evening Post* announces the secession of a distinguished Irish family from the Established Church.—Mr. and Mrs. Ram, of Ramsfort Park, Gorey, county of Wexford, with their children. "Mr. Ram is one of the wealthiest landed proprietors in his native county, and the representative of one of its most ancient Tory families. A short time back, Mr. Ram's domestic chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Kirk, a relative of the celebrated sculptor of that name, embraced the doctrines of Catholicity, and is now in Rome, preparing for holy orders."

PROPOSED PROTESTANT CHURCH FOR THE AMERICANS IN ROME.—The Americans resident at Rome, whose number increases yearly, and is now about 2,500, have it in contemplation to erect, in that city, a Protestant church for their own special use. The Government of the United States has taken the first steps in order to this end, and the Pope, it is said, appears to be more favourably disposed towards the concession than formerly. The following conditions, however, will be imposed upon the project; first, that the church shall be erected beyond the walls of Rome, near the "Gate of the People," and, as it is believed, in the vicinity of the English Protestant Church, and, secondly, that it shall not have, externally, the appearance of a church, nor possess either tower or bells.

MR. CAIRD'S SERMON.—The Rev. E. D. Rendell, of Preston (formerly of Newcastle), has been reading Mr. Caird's sermon, "Religion in Common Life," from the pulpit. We must therefore add, to the Church, Independents, and Unitarians, who had already paid this compliment to Mr. Caird's catholic discourse, the New Jerusalemites.—*Gateshead Observer*. [The *Edinburgh Witness*, with apparent malice, remarks: "This sermon has already been read in several Unitarian pulpits."]

OPENING PLACES OF AMUSEMENT ON SUNDAY.—It is stated that the Wesleyan congregations throughout the kingdom are about to petition the House of Commons, in common with other religious communities, against the measure contemplated in Parliament for opening the Crystal Palace, the National Gallery, and other places of public amusement in the metropolis on the Lord's-day; and to memorialise Her Majesty to suspend the performances on the Sabbath of the military bands which have been recently introduced into the Parks.

Religious Intelligence.

THE PROPOSED SUNDAY-SCHOOL CANVASS.—A public meeting in connexion with this movement, called by the West London Auxiliary Sunday-school Union, was held on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., at Craven Chapel, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., presiding. Mr. Augustus Benham, the Secretary of the Auxiliary, read a brief statement prepared by the committee, from which it appears that in that district (the west) the proportion of scholars to population is the lowest, being only 1 in 22½, while in the other four registration districts, the proportions respectively, are 1 in 14, 15, 17, and 18. The Rev. John Graham moved, and the Rev. J. Bigwood seconded, a resolution to the effect that the meeting, while acknowledging with gratitude to God the benefits so largely conferred by Sabbath-schools, deeply lamented that many thousands of children in this metropolis had not yet been brought under the influence of the religious instruction imparted in those institutions. The Rev. William Brock then moved a resolution affirming that it is a sacred duty, incumbent upon the Church of Christ, to support and strengthen the Sabbath-school in its operations; and that the meeting, in view of that fact, strongly recommended every Church and congregation within the boundaries of the West London Auxiliary Sunday-School Union, to assist in carrying out the proposed canvass for Sunday scholars. The Rev. J. W. Richardson seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech. The Rev. J. C. Harrison next moved, and the Rev. Thomas Alexander seconded, the third resolution, pledging the meeting to exert its influence in procuring the services of a large additional number of teachers. A very cordial vote of thanks was then given to Sir Morton Peto, for his kindness in presiding, the doxology was sung, and the large assembly separated.

DEAL.—The Rev. Robert Hunter Craig has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Lower-street, Deal. He preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation on Sunday evening, the 3rd inst.

THE REV. F. BECKLEY, of Margate, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation assembling in Union Chapel, Sherborne, to become their pastor, and purposes commencing his stated labours there the third Sabbath in March.

HATFIELD.—An interesting service was held on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at Park-street Chapel, Hatfield, in connexion with a presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Samuel Bird, the minister of the Church assembling there. The chair was taken by the Rev. Robert Ricards, of Ware, and short addresses were given during the evening by the Rev. W. Wainwright

and Rev. J. C. Westbrook: the service was varied by sacred music conducted by the singers of neighbouring congregations. Mr. W. Burgess, on the part of the Church and congregation, presented to their beloved pastor an elegant eight-day timepiece under glass shade, half-a-dozen silver spoons, and a purse of money. A very affectionate letter, expressive of their estimation both of the value and success of his ministry, was also read on their behalf by the chairman, who congratulated the minister on the happy and flourishing state of the cause, and expressed his cordial sympathy with regard to Mr. Bird.

STOCKTON.—The anniversary services connected with the Congregational Chapel, Stockton-on-Tees, were held on Sunday, January 20, when two impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, after which liberal collections were made on behalf of the chapel funds. On the Monday evening following a social tea meeting was held in the school-room, at which 250 persons were present. After tea, the meeting was adjourned to the chapel, where the assembly increased to about 500. The Rev. T. Davison, the pastor of the Church, presided, and gave an interesting account of the prosperity of the place. Among other particulars, he stated that they had a Sabbath-school numbering 200 children and eighteen teachers; also a tract distribution, comprising twenty-one districts, averaging forty houses in each district. The meeting was addressed in appropriate interesting addresses by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford; Rev. S. Watkinson, of Sunderland; Rev. H. P. Bowen, of Middlesbrough; Mr. Brown, of Stafford; and H. Briggs, of Stockton.

SION CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—In the August of last year, the Rev. Charles S. Sturrock, B.A., accepted the unanimous call of the Church assembling in Sion (Independent) Chapel, Halifax, to become co-pastor with the Rev. James Pridie, who has been pastor of the Church for upwards of twenty-six years. The recognition of Mr. Sturrock took place on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and the following services were held: In the forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the large congregation assembled in the chapel, when the Rev. Mr. M'Michael, of Harrison-road Chapel, gave out a hymn. The Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., minister of Square Chapel, then proceeded to read portions of the Scriptures and engaged in prayer. The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, followed with a masterly discourse on Congregational principles. The Rev. Mr. Cullen (Mr. Sturrock's former pastor) proceeded to put a series of questions, which were satisfactorily answered. James T. Haigh, Esq., then read the letter of invitation to Mr. Sturrock, which was forwarded last August, and also the reply to the same, containing Mr. Sturrock's acceptance of the call. The Rev. J. Pridie offered up the ordination prayer in touching and affecting language, and Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, delivered the charge. About two hundred and sixty persons afterwards dined together. Short addresses were delivered by the Revs. Pridie, Sturrock, Cullen (of Leith), Stoughton (of London), Professors Scott and Barker, and by F. Crossley, Esq., M.P. In the evening, the Rev. J. Stoughton preached in the chapel. The reverend gentleman enters on his important labours under the most favourable auspices.

PENNY LECTURES ON BIBLE LANDS.—The first of a course of six monthly lectures on the above subject was delivered by the Rev. Oswald Jackson, in Ebenezer Chapel, Ringwood, on the 16th inst. The topic of the lecture was "My Life among the Bedouin Arabs." The lecture was illustrated by large pictures and maps, as well as by flowers, fruits, and other curiosities procured by the lecturer in his eastern travels. After showing that Arabia was a country of deep interest to the lovers of natural history, general history, and Bible history, he proceeded to give a description of the principal features, physical and moral, of its provinces and tribes. He then described the manners and customs of the Bedouins—their tented life, their predatory habits, their hospitality, and religion, &c. Passing on from the people, he showed the fulfilment of prophecy in regard to the far-famed capital of the Nabathæan Arabs—Petra, furnishing large diagrams of what he saw, and anecdotes of his experiences, during a visit to the rock-city of Edom. Great interest was manifested by the crowded audience during the whole of the hour and three-quarters that the lecture lasted. One point worthy of notice was that, according to the expressed wish of the lecturer, numbers of the audience came with their Bibles, and looked up all the many passages of Scripture referred to. It was thus an evening devoted to earnest Bible study, and, as an experiment to combine Biblical study with the gratification of the natural love of travels and adventures, was highly successful. Admission was by tickets at one penny each, and the profits are devoted to the improvement of the Sunday-school library. The next penny lecture on Bible Lands will be delivered on Feb. 20, the subject being: "What I saw at Jerusalem."

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A *soirée*, in connexion with this Society, was held at the Milton Club, on Monday evening, Jan. 28. Some two hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled at six o'clock, and, having partaken of refreshments, congregated in the drawing-room, where a number of drawings, illustrative of Colonial life, manners, scenery, and products, had been placed for the inspection of the company. At seven o'clock, James Spicer, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, took the chair. The Rev. Thomas James, secretary of the Society, in an address, first set forth the amazing growth of late years of the Canadian and Australian Colonies—the two chief spheres of the Society's labours. Looking at Canada as a whole, it would be found that the population had increased, during the last twenty-five years, at a ratio double that of the United States. Mr. James argued hence in support of the importance of thoroughly indoctrinating the minds and hearts of the

people of a progressive country with the principles of a pure Christianity. In Australia, in 1822, there were only two Popish priests, now there are more than two hundred, with an archbishop, eight bishops, and troops of minor ecclesiastical functionaries. Already he believed the Congregationalists, by means of the Colonial Society, had done much to lay the foundation of right views on the subject of the relation of the ecclesiastical to the civil power, and trusted that the effect of their teaching would be, to induce all the denominations of that new country to contest themselves with acting upon the Voluntary principle. The Rev. Dr. Tidman next addressed the assembly on "The Connection between Foreign and Colonial Missions." He was most happy to take the opportunity to breathe his hearty goodwill towards an institution of such importance as the Colonial Missionary Society. With regard to the debt of £1,200, resting upon it, he would not have the committee to sigh and lament over it, since he had himself been called upon to bear a portion of the weight of £12,000. He considered it to be of the utmost moment that true ecclesiastical and religious principles should be diffused in new lands. His brother, Dr. Beecham, of the Wesleyan body, had just returned from a visit to Canada, and had given testimony to the satisfactory progress which the Churches there of that community were making towards self-support; while all denominations have equal liberty; and, wherever this was the case, Congregationalists, at least, need have no fear of the issue. He did not expect or desire religious uniformity; but, without uniformity, where there is no compulsion; no affected supremacy, there would always be real union. (Cheers.) Dr. Tidman illustrated the influence of Colonial upon Foreign Missions, by a reference to the fact, that the thirty thousand heathen and demoralized Chinese who had gone to Australia, had engaged the special attention of the agents of this Society, in concert with two excellent and competent Chinese evangelists, prepared and sent forth by Dr. Legge. Mr. Lloyd, of Sydney, supplemented the remarks of Mr. James, relative to the magnitude of Australia, and the demands which it had upon the continued sympathy and help of British Churches, referring to a number of particulars confirmatory of the fact, that the Colonial Churches are doing all they possibly can to aid in spreading the Gospel in their midst. The Rev. T. Binney gave an interesting account of the origin of the Society, and traced its progress to the present time. Notwithstanding the hopeful and buoyant remarks of Dr. Tidman, the Committee felt the debt now hanging over them to be a very serious burden, and he trusted that something would be done to wipe it out as soon as possible. Mr. Binney suggested the formation, where practicable, of Congregational Auxiliaries to the Society; and where this could not be done, at least a yearly collection could surely be made for the Society. The Rev. Newman Hall thought that many people would be better able to give to such an object if they denied themselves some of the to his own mind, unnecessary gratifications of life. He further dwelt at some length upon a variety of circumstances which had tended to people the colonies of Britain, and then proceeded to descant in eloquent terms upon the distinctive principles which the missionaries of this society went forth to proclaim. Mr. Henry Bateman expressed the love and admiration which he felt towards the Colonial Missionary Society, and made an earnest appeal in its behalf. Mr. Paton, of Glasgow, said, that certainly there was no reason why the Congregational Churches of Scotland, as well as those of England, should not make a congregational collection once a year. The doxology was then sung, Mr. Binney pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY.—At a recent special general meeting of this Society at the Milton Club, it was resolved that the name of the society should remain, that its objects should be to encourage domiciliary visitation by members of Churches in their own localities; preaching in the open air, in rooms, schools, halls, and other public buildings; lecturing to working men during the winter season; and such other means of usefulness as Christian zeal and discretion may suggest—these objects to be accomplished by the employment (according to the means provided) of one, two, or more agents, of suitable talents and energy, whose whole time—Sabbaths and week days—shall be devoted exclusively to the service of the society.

Correspondence.

THE NEW VACCINATION BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Cowper, on the first night of the session, gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to vaccination. The report of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, as read at its annual meeting on the 25th ult., very plainly shows that the only way to amend is to abrogate such laws altogether. The enemies of constitutional freedom have already "stolen one march" on our personal liberty by the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. Let the British people, and especially their representatives, be on the alert, lest the coming measure should contemplate the stealing of another.

I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully,
Dorking, Feb. 4. CHARLES ROSE.

Mr. Josiah Wilkinson has been re-elected to represent St. Pancras in the Board of Works, though by a narrow majority. Fifty-six voted for him; fifty-two for his competitor, the Rev. R. Eckett. The latter said that had he not been betrayed by those who signed a requisition to him, he would have been in the position of Mr. Wilkinson.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The Queen went on Thursday in state to open Parliament. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, the inhabitants of London flocked in multitudes to witness the accustomed spectacle, and they greeted Her Majesty with most loyal and affectionate cheers along the whole of her route, till amid a flourish of trumpets and the thunders of a Royal salute from the park guns, she disappeared beneath the grand archway of Victoria Tower, marshalled on her path to the House of Lords by the great officers of State and a long procession of heralds, pages, pursuivants, and other accessories of such solemnities. It was twenty minutes after two o'clock before the Queen entered the Chamber of Peers, and for more than two hours previously that noble apartment had been gradually receiving within its gorgeously decorated walls an assemblage, if not quite suitable to the occasion, at least well calculated to give the highest pictorial effect to the pomp of the opening ceremonial. Suddenly the doors were thrown open, and the procession swept in. The Queen, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, ascended the throne, the assemblage standing up to receive her. Having desired that they might be seated, Her Majesty forthwith despatched the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar. Pressing forward in a dense column, with Mr. Speaker and Black Rod at their head, they quickly filled every corner of the vacant space. When they had settled sufficiently to have silence restored, the Lord Chancellor approached the throne, and, kneeling, presented to Her Majesty the copy of her Speech, which she proceeded to read with her usual distinctness and sweetness of intonation:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Since the close of the last session of Parliament, the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces. The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and my august ally the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I consented, in concert with my Allies, to accept the offer thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

In concluding these negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the South of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the North, and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded, with the King of Sweden and Norway, a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the dangers and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying those laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to these matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude, the welfare and the happiness of my people.

At the close of the Speech, which was listened to in breathless silence, Her Majesty withdrew from the House, and returned to Buckingham Palace, with the same ceremonial observances as had marked her advent.

DEBATES ON THE ADDRESS.

In the Lords, on Thursday evening, the Earl of GOSFORD (who wore the uniform of an officer of militia) moved the Address in reply to the Speech. Proceeding at once to the great question of the Speech from the Throne, he declared his full belief in the justice of the war, and his earnest wish that it should have been most vigorously prosecuted in the campaign of 1856, but the scene had changed, and he found himself suddenly, and somewhat reluctantly, an advocate of peace. The noble lord then very briefly noticed the paragraphs of the Royal Speech referring to internal affairs, and concluded by moving the Address.

The Earl of ARBINGDON, in seconding the motion, compared the relative positions of England and Russia; alluded to the success of the Allies; the cordial union of England and France; and, appealing to their lordships to put party-spirit in abeyance, urged them to show that there was perfect unanimity in the British Parliament, and that, anxious as we are for peace, yet if that peace cannot be obtained on a firm, safe, and honourable basis, "we are unanimous in our determination to support the Crown in an instant, immediate, and vigorous resumption of hostilities."

The Earl of DERBY commenced by saying that he and his friends had no desire to interfere with that unanimity so essential at this time. But while he went along with the address in answer to what, in constitutional phrase, is termed a "gracious" speech, he must be permitted to deal with the speech as it is, and not as it is not—as the speech of the Ministers, not the speech of the Sovereign. In documents of this kind, we do not look for ornaments of style and elegance of diction, we are satisfied with plain English; but of all the documents of the kind he ever met with, there is none that can so little pretend to the graces of diction, or even the intelligible conveyance of information. Of course he did not know who suggested the paragraphs relating to the war; but if Lord Panmure suggested them, "it must have been at the close of one of those exhausting attacks to which he as well as I am unfortunately subject, or under the influence, not more exhilarating, of that meagre diet which is their necessary accompaniment. The speech is redolent of water-gruel." [This sally drew forth a burst of laughter—both noblemen being notoriously subject to the gout.] The document reminded him of those school-day "theses" in which care is taken not to exceed the allotted six-and-thirty lines, and within that limit "to dilute with the largest possible amount of feeble and unmeaning language the smallest modicum of sense." We do not desire to see the long-windedness of a President's message; but we have been accustomed to see some notice taken of our foreign relations—some indication that we have an Indian empire, some reminder that we have colonial possessions, some mention of our commerce and internal affairs. But the speech of that day was so bare, so bald, so meagre, as to warrant the distinction that it was not the speech of a Sovereign but of a Minister. Had Her Majesty been left to the promptings of her own heart, could those who have observed the warm, kindly, womanly sympathy she has shown to her wounded soldiers, watching their sick-beds, and decorating the survivors with her own hand, believe that she would have used the cold language of the speech, and confined the expression of her feelings to the simple statement, that since the close of the last session of Parliament, Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces? Her Majesty would have expressed a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty, and have asked her Parliament to join in the expression of gratitude to those brave men, who, under Almighty Providence, have been enabled to achieve so important a success. That would have strengthened the flame of loyalty that burns in the troops, and have encouraged those deeds of daring on which the language of the speech is calculated to throw a damp. The House was asked to thank Her Majesty for the information that the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea was captured,—information which for the last three months has been notorious all over the world. "Within that time information of that fact, so far as it is a fact—because unhappily it is not a fact—might be derived from the columns of any newspaper." We have obtained the Southern side of Sebastopol; the Russians have destroyed their fleet; we have blown or are blowing up the docks; but the stronghold on the northern side still holds us at defiance. Turning to the next paragraph, he rejoiced to learn that naval and military preparation for the ensuing year have occupied the Government; for, much as he should welcome a peace that will secure the objects of the war, it will be a permanent disgrace to this country if we accept a peace that falls short of those objects. He could not blame the Government for entering into negotiations, although he might entertain considerable doubt with regard to the quarter from which they proceed. But the language of the paragraph in which those negotiations are mentioned is not satisfac-

tory. It would have been more gratifying if the Government could have stated that the Emperor of Austria had applied for the sanction of the Emperor of Russia to employ his good offices with the Sovereigns of France and England; for, from the language of the speech, the impression in Europe will be that we are virtually applicants to Russia for peace, and not that Russia is the applicant. ("No, no!" from the ministerial benches.) "Noble lords opposite say 'No, no.' The statement they make is this—that Austria has applied for your consent to employ her good offices with Russia towards obtaining the assent of Russia to certain conditions in which you have signified your concurrence. If Russia were not the party preserving the right to grant the conditions submitted to her, or to refuse them, he did not understand the force of language. Lord Derby next commented on two remarkable omissions from the speech—Sardinia is altogether ignored; not one mention is made of Turkey. He thought Turkey was a principal in the war; but now, forsooth, propositions of peace are made to and accepted by France and England! Lord Derby was not surprised at another omission. If such ungracious terms are applied to those who have succeeded, it is no wonder that no language is found to record the matchless endurance and gallantry of those who, in a distant and deserted Asiatic town, had so nobly maintained the honour of the English arms. But might not words have been found to cheer those whose gallantry has consigned them to the depths of a prison? Standing in that place, feeling that his words might reach them in their prison, he would say to a Williams, a Teesdale, a Lake, a Thompson—"You may rest assured that this House and the country deeply sympathise with you in your misfortunes; that we honour the valour and prize the fame of the brave defenders of Kars as not below those of the more fortunate conquerors at Sebastopol." Well might a blush rise to the cheek of the Minister, and well might he hesitate when about to inscribe in a Queen's Speech the significant word "Kars"—a name of immortal honour to its defenders, but equally a name of eternal reproach and shame to those who left that devoted band unsupported and unavenged. He did not know to what influence we might ascribe this fatal disaster. He would mention a rumour, that if possible, it might meet with prompt and explicit denial. It was said that Kars was neglected because of some miserable jealousy between two great allies—a paltry fear that we should be seeking our exclusive interest in Asia. Any measure having for its object the exclusive advantage of England only would be unworthy of a British Government, but it would be equally unworthy of our illustrious ally for him to harbour a dark suspicion against our Government. Such an unfounded mistrust would show, that whatever the alliance may be in name, it is nothing in substance; it would paralyse our efforts; for us to yield would be degrading and humiliating, and we should be reduced from complete equality to the miserable position of obsequiously following in the wake of France. It was also said that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had treated with contempt urgent demands for aid; but until he should have the most indisputable evidence of it in writing, Lord Derby said he could not believe that the Ambassador could have so far forgotten his duty to the Queen. He hoped the Government would lay on the table the papers relating to the disastrous abandonment of Kars. *Prima facie*, there is a grievous charge against the Government. Where was the Turkish Contingent? Where the men raised under the Foreign Enlistment Act? how are we to account for the imprisonment of thirty or forty thousand troops at Eupatoria? He demanded an explanation of an occurrence that had filled the enemy with exultation and the heart of the British nation with painful emotions. Returning to the prospects of peace and the pending negotiations, Lord Derby expressed his concurrence in the view that the Foreign Secretary had formerly expressed of the objects of the war; and distinctly intimated the course he should take.

I am prepared to give Her Majesty's Government this assurance, that during the course of the deliberations now about to be entered on I will myself carefully abstain—and I will impress on all with whom I have the slightest influence the necessity of refraining from making any comments, suggestions, or observations which can have the effect of unnecessarily embarrassing the Government in the conduct and management of the negotiations. (General applause.) It may be gratifying to the self-love of this or the other House of Parliament to believe that in matters of this kind they are to be the constant and daily advisers of the Sovereign and the Minister; but I have not so read the history of our country, nor do I so interpret our Constitution. The prerogative of peace and war rests with the Sovereign, and with the Sovereign alone; but that privilege and prerogative of the Sovereign is exercised by the responsible Minister of the Crown. When the Minister has performed his task, it becomes the duty of Parliament to signify its approval or condemnation of the policy he has pursued and of the measures he has taken to give effect to that policy. (Continued applause.) This, I am well aware, is not the popular doctrine of the day, but it is the theory of the Constitution, and great will be the evil if in practice we depart from it. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, though I grieve to say that I cannot entertain for the Government those sentiments of confidence with which the Sovereign honours them, and which the majority of the country is not disposed to withhold from them, I am, nevertheless, prepared to give them an assurance that, as far as I am concerned, they shall be vexed with no wanton interference, with no vexatious comments, with no unnecessary questions, and that no impediment shall be offered to the course of their proceedings until they shall have brought us to one of two issues—a durable and honourable peace, or the renewal of a just and necessary war. (Loud applause.)

But he trusted that there would be no indefinite and uncertain suspension of hostilities—no armistice,

if possible—certainly none by sea; and not an indefinite prolongation of perhaps fruitless negotiations, which would spoil our opportunities and enable Russia to recruit her strength. Towards the close of his speech, Lord Derby referred to the state of our relations with the United States. There is no country with which we are so closely bound, "none with which a war would be so mutually suicidal as with the United States." Lord Derby concurred with the Government in the construction put upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; but with regard to the enlistment question, although Government have made every amends and every apology, the United States have just cause of complaint. If the Government did not infringe the letter, they went into opposition to the spirit of the municipal laws of the United States. At the same time, he hoped the United States would accept the ample apology offered, and that more friendly relations will exist in that quarter. He would not offer any amendment to the address, but he thought the speech might be rewritten with advantage.

The Earl of CLARENDON commenced by referring to our relations with the United States:—

I may state my entire concurrence in the view which my noble friend opposite has taken with respect to the settlement of one of the points in dispute between the two Governments. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common-sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence is useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted; it has been renewed, and I hope that, upon further consideration, the Government of the United States will agree to it. With respect to the other point to which my noble friend has alluded—I mean recruiting in the United States—I must say that I do not think that it would be convenient for Her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne to enter minutely into such matters of difference, nor do I think that such a course would be likely to lead to a friendly solution. Such a subject could not have been alluded to without the Government being prepared to lay upon your lordships' table the correspondence which has taken place on the subject, and as that correspondence is still in progress, to lay it on your lordship's table in its present state could have led to no satisfactory conclusion. The most recent demands of the Government of the United States arrived only two days ago, and it would not have been conducive to the public interest to produce them at the present moment. The origin of the point now in dispute is as follows: On the breaking out of the war numerous applications from foreigners, and also from British subjects in the United States, were made to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East. Some of these applications were made from political motives, some on account of a political interest in the issue, and others from other causes; and in consequence of them instructions were sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States desirous of enlisting in the British service could be received at Halifax. These instructions were made known to Mr. Crampton, and he was told that, however desirous Her Majesty's Government were to obtain recruits, they were still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringement of the municipal law of the United States. Shortly afterwards an agent opened an agency office, and upon complaint being made Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit or raise soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who then expressed himself satisfied. The passage of persons wishing to go into Canada to enlist was paid, and Judge Kane laid down the rule that to pay the passage of men to a foreign port and then enlist them is no violation of international law. Those persons whose passage to Canada was paid went as volunteers, and, upon arriving there, they were not bound to enter into the British service, and, in point of fact, a large number of them preferred undertaking work in Canada. A correspondence of a not very amicable character has taken place between the two Governments, but the transactions to which it refers are bygone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government have disclaimed all intention of infringing in any way the law of the United States. I say, then, that any difference of opinion which may exist has reference to bygone transactions; and I cannot believe the two nations, having been bound together, as the noble earl has observed, by such unity of interests, that such a question as this is not capable of a speedy and amicable solution. (Hear.) With the conduct of Mr. Crampton we are perfectly satisfied, for I am convinced that neither intentionally, nor unintentionally, nor accidentally, did he violate any law of the United States. I, therefore, do hope that the question will be brought to a satisfactory solution; but I do not think that that result would have been promoted by any allusion to it in the Queen's Speech; and sorry, indeed, should I be if our friends on the other side of the Atlantic were to think that the absence of any allusion to them was treating them with anything like contempt or disrespect. (Hear, hear.)

With respect to the fall of Kars, he promised that the whole of the papers relating to it should be made public. He was aware that it had been said in France that carrying on the war in Asia Minor was wasting French blood for English interest; but he could positively deny that such was the feeling of the Emperor of France or his Government. With respect to the prospects of peace, the Allies had never been disinclined to accept a safe and honourable peace.

It certainly was not for England and France to make any overtures to Russia; and I think we can understand, and I had almost said can respect, the motives which induced Russia not to make overtures to us; but Austria was in a position to proffer her good offices, and the time that she chose for doing it was an excellent one, when the approach of winter rendered the cessation of hostilities necessary. But it was no mediation which Austria offered. She simply offered to ascertain and make known at St. Petersburg the terms upon which the Allies would consent to peace; and I must do the Austrian Government the justice to say that, from the first, they admitted the necessity that those

terms should be clear and precise, in order to do away as much as possible with the chance of misapprehension, and, by avoiding those misunderstandings and complications which arose last year, to bring the negotiations to a successful issue. It was impossible for Her Majesty's Government, according to their sense of duty, to refuse those good offices. (Hear.) However confident they might have been that another campaign would have increased the military fame of England, and might have led to a treaty of a different and more comprehensive character, yet such anticipations would have been wholly unjustifiable, if they had induced us to prolong the war when a prospect appeared of attaining the objects for which that war was undertaken; and, notwithstanding the spirit which now animates this country, I believe that the cool judgment and right reason of the people of England will approve the course which we have taken. (Hear, hear.) The original proposal of Austria was to communicate those terms to Russia on her own responsibility; but we saw that it would be useless for Austria to send those terms to St. Petersburg without the sanction of the Allies. Austria became a party to the terms in question; she made herself responsible for them, and she entered into engagements to break off her diplomatic relations with Russia if they were rejected, and afterwards to concert with the Allies as to the means of coercing Russia. Those terms were sent by the Austrian Minister to St. Petersburg. He was to ask for a categorical answer—yes or no. He was simply the bearer of a despatch; he was forbidden to discuss its contents, and he was on no account to admit any modifications or counter-propositions whatever. The answer of Russia was transmitted direct to Vienna, but it contained some very important modifications, and the Austrian Government thereupon informed the Russian Minister at Vienna that, unless a categorical answer were received within a stated period, the Austrian Minister with the whole of the mission at St. Petersburg would leave that city, and passports would be sent to the Russian Legation at Vienna. That was communicated by Prince Gortschakoff to his Government, upon which an acceptance, pure and simple, was sent by telegraph to Vienna. The despatches containing it arrived at Vienna on the 24th inst. The substance of it was communicated to Her Majesty's Government the day before yesterday, and the plan which is proposed to be adopted is this—that the terms which have been accepted by Russia shall be agreed to by the representatives of the Allies at Vienna; that the representatives shall then sign a short protocol, agreeing that the preliminaries shall be signed at Paris; that an armistice shall be entered upon, and that the provisions of the treaty shall then be determined. Although I shall not enter further at present into the terms or duration of the armistice, and think that it would not be right to discuss it at this time, yet I must take the opportunity of saying, that I entirely agree with the noble earl opposite, that it should be of the shortest possible duration. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Clarendon went on to speak of the future on which he felt "doubt and anxiety."

It is impossible to deny that doubt is felt as to the sincerity with which Russia may have accepted the conditions. The terms then proposed has still further added to it. We can only hope that Russia is sincere—for my own part, I believe that she is. I think that Russia desires a peace, and I think that the Emperor of Russia has shown great moral courage in at once accepting terms which he has reason to believe are displeasing to the war party in Russia. (Hear, hear.) I hope he will continue to exhibit the same moral courage, and that he will, without any attempt at evasion, abide by the letter and spirit of these terms. Should he do so, I think we have a prospect of speedily obtaining that which has throughout been the object of the war—a safe and honourable peace. (Hear, hear.) By an honourable peace, I mean a peace which will be honourable to both parties, for a peace which would degrade Russia would not be a safe peace. For my own part, I think that Russia has accepted conditions which will cast no stain upon her. She must be aware that the aggressive policy which has been imputed to her is the cause of alarm and irritation to Europe, and that it will be resisted; and it is on that account that she has been required and has consented to give guarantees for maintaining the independence of the Ottoman empire. I say there is no dishonour or degradation cast upon Russia by the acceptance of these terms; the only dishonour will be in the evasion of them. (Hear.) But, my lords, our sincerity in these negotiations is also called into question. Your lordships may probably be aware, that throughout the continent of Europe we are accused of insincerity in accepting these conditions. It has been said that, though we have accepted them, we mean to continue the war, simply because we want more war, not for any definite end, but in the expectation that another campaign would be productive of more military glory, which would serve to compensate us for the sacrifices we have made. I mention these reports, because they have been widely circulated and pretty generally believed; and also because I desire, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to give them the most unqualified denial. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding all the efforts we have made, and all the sacrifices we have undergone, we hold faithfully to the conditions which we have once accepted. But should any attempt be made to deprive us of the conditions which we have a right to demand, and to which we have already agreed, then I believe the people of this country would be as one man. They would not consider any sacrifices too great to carry on the war, and we might then expect conditions of a very different nature to those which Her Majesty's Government have now accepted, and to which they will frankly and honourably adhere. (Cheers.) There is another reason which has induced me to allude to these reports, and I hope it is not presumptuous in me to allude to it, as it is of a personal nature. Her Majesty has been pleased to desire that I should go to Paris as the negotiator on her behalf. (Hear, hear.) However gladly I should have declined this honour, and, however unfeignedly I may distrust my own powers satisfactorily to conduct negotiations which involves so many intricate and complicated questions, yet I feel it my duty to obey Her Majesty's commands, and to place any experience I may have gained in the matters likely to be discussed at her disposal. Whatever power of usefulness, however, I might possess would be entirely extinguished if it were thought that I undertook—or was capable of undertaking—that mission with any other object than that of bringing it to a successful issue. (Hear,

hear.) And, my lords, I think I may say, without any violation of official reserve, that the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government are entirely shared by the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that the judgment, firmness, and moderation—the straightforward and honourable conduct of his Majesty's Government in these matters, are beyond all praise. The Emperor of the French desires peace, but he will make no peace which is inconsistent with the dignity and honour of France. Like Her Majesty's Government, he is determined that the naval and military preparations shall go on with uninterrupted activity, in order that both countries shall be prepared for war on the very day on which it is understood that the negotiations for peace have failed. (Cheers.)

After a few words from Earl GRANVILLE and Lord CAMPBELL, the Address was agreed to *nem. con.*

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. BYNG in a brief speech, distinguished by good taste, as well as by ease and fluency.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BAXTER, who, while he expressed a strong conviction that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was sincerely anxious for peace, warned Her Majesty's Ministers that the country would require of them not to abate one jot of the principles acceded to, not to submit to any delay, and not to remit, during the negotiations, preparations for another campaign.

One thing is perfectly certain—that the people do not want to see a repetition of what took place at Vienna last year. (Cheers.) They wish to know, without diplomatic subterfuge, without quibble, without reservation, and as soon as possible, whether or not Russia is prepared to accept the terms offered her—ay or no. (Cheers.) The second thing they want to be assured of is, that while we treat with our adversary for peace, we omit no single preparation that is necessary for another campaign. (Cheers.) Unless every possible means be taken to strengthen our army and navy—unless, in a word, the negotiations be not permitted to interfere in the slightest degree with our preparations, the noble lord at the head of the Government will have to encounter, not only a powerful enemy abroad, but a dissatisfied people at home. (Cheers.) If the people of Great Britain have given very striking evidences of patriotism, a sense of justice and firmness during the present contest, none the less conspicuous, as it appears to me, are the intelligence and moderation which they now display with regard to the terms of peace. Last year not all the eloquence of the Right Hon. Member for Oxford University (Mr. Gladstone) could persuade them to agree to the terms offered by the Russian agents at Vienna, or to sheathe their swords, so long as they thought that the objects of the war were not duly attained; and now I am equally persuaded that all the threats and attempts of foreign refugees, or of agitators at home, will alike fail in keeping alive the flames of war, when we as just, reasonable, and honourable men, feel that we have nothing further left to fight for. (Hear, hear.) I will not discuss the articles that have been proposed; but I believe I speak the sentiments of a vast majority of my countrymen when I say that these terms are honourable, and worthy of the Allies. They are commensurate with the disinterested exertions they have made, and are creditable to their arms. They afford the most ample recompense to France, England, and Sardinia, for the efforts and sacrifices which they have made in this struggle; and, above all things, they mark a new era in the history of Europe and of Asia—an era when might is no longer to be permitted to ride rough-shod over right, and when even the greatest and most powerful, and most despotic of emperors must quail before public opinion. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI complimented both the mover and seconder of the address on their speeches. He would not enter into any criticism on the terms of peace on which the Congress was to deliberate, for the House had no authentic information of the nature of those terms. Besides, he thought that on these impending negotiations the House ought to act with that high-minded reserve which, while it shrunk from embarrassing a Minister, indicated that it would follow with watchful vigilance—he would not say with suspicion—the whole course of these transactions. But he might state his belief that England would enter into these negotiations with peculiar advantage, from the fact that the objects of negotiation would be those for which we first took up arms. So many statements of a contrary nature had been made by persons in authority, that he felt grateful they had this statement made in this the most solemn and official form. There were some gentlemen, for whom he entertained a very high respect, who admitted that the terms of peace ought to be the improvement of the objects for which we took up arms. They thought that we ought to prosecute the war till we had gained some brilliant success which would serve to burnish the dimmed lustre of our arms.

I, for one, (exclaimed Mr. Disraeli,) can never agree that the lustre of our arms has been dimmed. (Cheers.) I cannot easily find words to express the admiration I feel at the conduct of our troops throughout the recent campaign. (Hear, hear.) I cannot easily describe what I believe is the general conviction—the immensity of the resources we have at our command, and the energy we have already displayed. (Hear, hear.) I consider the principle, that the great and leading powers of Europe should never enter upon war till they are certain and predetermined to achieve great victories, which are to figure among the "decisive battles of the world," as one of the most monstrous propositions that was ever addressed to an assembly. (Hear, hear.) To suppose that France or England were never to go to war unless they were certain of achieving victories like those of Rocroi, or Blenheim, or Austerlitz, or Waterloo, was to misunderstand the objects for which great States should go to war. Instead of their being the vindicators of public law and the conservators of public order, you degrade them into the gladiators of history, and these very brilliant achievements only lead to the ruin of the country. Therefore I cannot at all admit that the principle that we ought to continue this war in order to obtain extraordinary and brilliant results is one which we ought at

all to sanction. I am afraid that our friends in this country are too much induced to fall into this fallacy by the taunts of foreign critics. But those persons who indulge in these taunts are the persons most persuaded of the substantial and increased power of England. (Hear, hear.) If I look to the authors of these views respecting the decline of the power and prestige of England,—I do not inquire who or where they are,—whether they are journalists who have become statesmen, or statesmen who have become journalists—(laughter)—I generally find that they are persons who are the most competent to estimate the importance of England, and the least inclined to underrate her energy and resources. (Hear, hear.) When they attempt to depreciate our achievements, our resources, and position, they only evince their own susceptibilities, and, as was said of the sceptic, "they tremble while they sneer." (Hear, hear.) He heartily concurred in the praise bestowed upon the courage and constancy displayed in the siege of Sebastopol. But there was another siege where no less courage and constancy were displayed, though that courage and constancy did not meet with the same reward. He would not at present call upon the Government for an explanation into the mysterious fall of Kars, but he hoped Ministers would understand that that explanation would be demanded at the proper time. In the mean time this House ought to show to their absent countrymen that their exertions were not forgotten, and that in this country it was the man who deserved, and not merely the man who obtained, success that was honoured. (Hear.) After the Address from the Crown to-day, it is impossible to resist the conviction, that the prospects of peace are most favourable. (Hear.) It is true we may be disappointed, it is true that on this, as on previous occasions in our history, we may find, that when the cup has reached the lip the draught may yet not be swallowed. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) All this I admit; but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing, that, if Her Majesty fail in the negotiations which are now about to be carried on, if the conditions of peace with which the noble lord is more conversant than we can possibly be, are not settled—if that great result which is now, I believe, the general desire and expectation should fail—we have the satisfaction of knowing that Her Majesty may appeal with confidence to Parliament to support her in the renewed struggle—(cheers)—that there is no sum which that Parliament will not cheerfully vote, or her people cheerfully raise, to vindicate the honour and to maintain the interests of her people. (Cheers.)

A pause of a few moments ensued. Then Lord PALMERSTON, rising, said he had waited to the last moment to see if any other member wished to express his opinions. He complimented the mover and seconder of the address on that strain of eloquence and good feeling that must have gratified the House: he hoped they would often renew the display. He was bound also to say that nothing could be more becoming than the position filled by Mr. Disraeli, and the course he had taken on that occasion. Lord Palmerston entirely agreed, that when great national questions are pending between the Government of this and other countries, so far from being hurtful, the presence of Parliament gives strength to the Government, and is a check upon it should it wish to depart from its duty. Therefore, although it has been rumoured that Government intended to propose an adjournment, such a thought has never passed through their minds. With regard to the negotiations, as soon as any step is taken—as soon as Ministers can consistently with the public interest do so—they will give the House every information. It will not be their duty to urge the country to continue the war, if we can now accomplish those objects for which the war was undertaken.

No doubt the resources of the country are unimpaired. No doubt the naval and military preparations which have been making during the past twelve months, which are now going on, and which will be completed in the spring, will place this country in a position, as regards the continuance of hostilities, in which it has not stood since the commencement of the war. (Hear.) We should, therefore, be justified in expecting that another campaign—should another campaign be forced upon us—would result in successes which, perhaps, might entitle us to require—perhaps enable us to obtain—even better conditions than those which have been offered to us, and have been accepted by us. But if the conditions which we now hope to obtain are such as will properly satisfy the objects for which we are contending—if they are conditions which we think it is our duty to accept, and with which we believe the country will be satisfied—then undoubtedly we should be wanting in our duty, and should not justify the confidence which the country has reposed in us, if we rejected the terms of that description merely for the chance of greater successes in another campaign. (Hear, hear.) I think the country will approve the course which we have pursued. (Hear, hear.) The country is in this position—if we succeed in obtaining a peace which will be satisfactory and safe, we shall reap the full fruits of the great efforts and sacrifices which the country has made; if, on the other hand, that end cannot be accomplished—if we can show to the country that there has been no fault on the part of those who had the conduct of the negotiations—I know there is in this country that strength for continuing the war, that spirit of determination to carry it on in a just cause until its full accomplishment,—I feel convinced that that strength, when put forth, that spirit when roused, will in the end accomplish those objects which we had failed to accomplish by other means. I agree entirely with the right honourable gentleman opposite that we have reason to be proud of the gallantry, the courage, and the daring exploits of our brave troops in the course of this war, and that we have no need to continue the contest to gain glory for our army. (Hear.) The right honourable gentleman has alluded to an event which undoubtedly excites feelings of regret mingled with admiration—the fall of Kars. There is no doubt that a greater display of courage or ability—(hear, hear)—of perseverance under difficulties—(hear, hear)—inexhaustible resources of mind—(hear, hear)—than was evinced by General Williams—(hear, hear)—never was exhibited in the course of our military history. When that event comes to be discussed, I think we shall be able to show that no effort of Her Majesty's Government was wanting to prevent

that unfortunate calamity. It was a defeat most honourable to those who surrendered—more honourable than many successful resistances recorded in history. (Hear, hear.)

Government have taken all the measures in their power to obtain the exchange of General Williams and his brave companions; and he trusted that they would in due course be regularly exchanged. Making some slight references to measures of domestic improvement, Lord Palmerston concluded by assuring the House that they were prepared to enter on the negotiations on the footing suggested by Mr. Disraeli—that Ministers should not be embarrassed by premature discussions, but that Parliament should reserve its right to confirm what is done in conformity with duty, and to manifest displeasure if confidence had been misplaced.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the punishment of a Minister is but a poor recompense for the loss of honour. In his view, it was for Parliament to watch over the interest of England and chalk out the course which the Minister should pursue. He had no confidence in Lord Palmerston. "We have seen a great country brought imprudently into a great war; we have seen that war inefficiently conducted; it becomes our duty to see that we do not come out of that war with disgrace." (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Roebuck took Lord Palmerston to task for not telling them why we went to war. He would supply the noble lord's place. We went to war in the interest of humanity. We shamefully allowed Russia to pursue her designs until she threatened the existence of Turkey. Once in possession of the territories of Turkey, Russia would be formidable to England in India. When Russia crossed the Pruth, England, taking fright, saw Russia becoming dangerous to her, and went to war; still for the interests of humanity, for the interests of England and of humanity are one. Having set this forth, Mr. Roebuck entered upon a sweeping criticism of our campaigns; he declared that our honour is tarnished; and prophesied that if peace be made Russia will be in Constantinople in ten years. He also criticised the Austrian propositions, and called upon the House to watch carefully over the negotiations.

Sir DE LACY EVANS did not agree with Mr. Roebuck as to the origin of the war. He did not see the slightest ground for being alarmed at Russian projects on our Indian border. We went to war, not to protect India, but to defend civilisation and enforce public law. As to negotiations, Sir De Lacy regarded the terms offered as the minimum which could be accepted by us.

Lord JOHN MANNERS expressed his approval of the course recommended by Mr. Disraeli, and his hope that satisfactory peace would be the result of pending negotiations.

Mr. HADFIELD hoped that, in the important negotiations which were about to be carried on, the commercial interests of this country would not be neglected. After all the sacrifices which this country had made, there did not appear as yet to be a single stipulation with reference to those interests, and as it was by means of the commerce of the country that such great contests as the present one were maintained, he thought that commerce was entitled to great consideration.

Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY had always understood that the responsibility of conducting such negotiations rested with the executive. If Parliament was now to strike in with its advice, the sooner the principle involved in such an innovation was discussed the better. The better course would be to adhere to the constitutional rule.

Lord PALMERSTON explained. It was the duty of the Government to undertake the responsibility of conducting the negotiations, and they had no intention of shrinking from that responsibility.

Mr. VINCENT SCULLY having said a few words, the Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

On Friday Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, before the usual business, called the attention of the Home Secretary to the subject of juvenile reformatories. He doubted whether the country was aware of the very large powers which an Act passed two years ago had given to the courts of this country in respect of juvenile offenders—not to courts of assize or quarter sessions only, but to petty sessions. Wherever two magistrates were assembled, they had the power of committing juvenile criminals, after undergoing their punishment, to one of these institutions for a period of five years. No adequate security was taken, that, when these youthful offenders were sentenced to detention in these institutions, they should be duly taken care of; but they were left entirely to the discretion, or want of discretion, of men who, though animated the most admirable feelings, were many of them enthusiasts. Another point was, the inadequate provision which was made for the maintenance of the inmates. By the act of Parliament, the sum of 5s. was to be paid for each of the lads under detention; but it was notorious that that was insufficient, and that a further sum of 200l. or 300l. must be raised for the support of each of these institutions.

Sir G. GREY, in reply, adverted to the existing arrangements, which had so far worked satisfactorily as to lead to the establishment of some twenty-five of such institutions which had been certified under the act of last session. He did not think it expedient to interfere with the law, which was only passed two years ago, till further experience had been attained of its results.

Mr. Miles, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Adderley, and other members, made observations pointing towards the necessity of the existing arrangements being amended.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

When the report of the Address was brought up, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON complained of the omission of the subject of Education in the Queen's Speech. Sir GEORGE GREY said, that as Ministers had no large measure on the subject, they had not thought that it should be mentioned in the Queen's Speech. But they have a measure. The President of the Council will introduce a bill, in the House of Lords, which will greatly increase the means of education in this country, and place the supervision of an Educational Department under a responsible minister with a seat in the House of Commons.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL incidentally explained the course which he should take on the subject of education. Last session three bills were introduced, by Sir John Pakington, Mr. Milner Gibson, and himself. The details gave rise to very protracted discussion, with much diversity of opinion. Instead of introducing a bill to take its chance of being debated throughout the session from Wednesday to Wednesday, Lord John proposes to introduce the subject in the form of resolutions, and to try to work off the discussion on the principles on which members can agree, in a couple of nights; and then it would be the business of the Government to take care that a measure founded upon those principles should, if it obtained the assent of the majority, pass through the House.

Before the report on the Address was agreed to, Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed a hope that some member of the Government would propose a vote of thanks to the Army, in acknowledgment of its exertions in the Crimea.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Subsequently, on the motion of Mr. LOWE, the House went into committee to consider the amendment of the Limited Liability Bill. It was not the intention of the Government to narrow any of the powers or privileges which persons at present possessed, but rather to enlarge them. The evil which was complained of was this, that a dormant partner was made liable to his last shilling for a debt of which he knew nothing, while the creditors knew nothing of him. The amendment he proposed, therefore, was that if a man lent money to a company, taking a share in the profits as his compensation, he should not be liable to a third party for the debts of the firm. This would allow a man to put money into a firm and to become a dormant partner, without rendering him liable for the debts of the concern. He then proceeded to explain another bill for the incorporation and regulation of joint-stock companies and other associations. After a rapid view of the history of these joint-stock companies, which he said were prohibited altogether up to 1825, which then became a privilege granted only to favoured companies, but which he proposed now to make the common right of every subject, he proceeded to explain the operation of his bill. He proposed that every company of more than twenty members should be compelled to be incorporated. He proposed further, that all associations of more than six members might adopt it if they chose. Educational societies, and other associations not having gain and profit for their object, might also adopt the provisions of the act if they chose. Banks and insurance companies were excepted from the operation of the bill. Provisional registration was to be altogether abolished; but in its place was to be substituted a memorandum of association, stating the object, number of shares, and other particulars of the company, with a statement whether it was to be limited or unlimited. This memorandum must be signed by seven shareholders. A deed of settlement was to be appended to the bill, which a company might adopt for themselves if they chose, without any expense whatever. The company would be compelled under heavy penalties to keep a register of their own shareholders, accessible at reasonable periods; and this register was taken as conclusive evidence by the shareholders. A uniform balance-sheet was to be filed every year with the Registrar-General. A new clause provided that one-fifth of the company might apply to the Board of Trade for an inspection of the affairs of the company, to be paid for by the applicants, and the report to become their property. Stringent provisions were proposed for winding up insolvent companies. The passing of this bill would repeal the Joint Stock Companies Act, and the Limited liabilities Act of last year, as the principle of the latter measure would be incorporated in the present. He would only say, in support of this measure, that no Government that ever existed in the world had erred in giving too great spring and freedom to trade. Trade and commerce were regulated by laws as profound and springing from the same source with the laws which regulated the motions of the planets, and it was presumptuous for human laws to come in and interfere with the operation of laws that were Divine. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in the two bills.

Mr. COLLIER congratulated the House on the able measure which had just been laid before them, distinguished as it was by comprehensiveness and simplicity. He hoped these two bills might be considered as fair instalments of the promised law reforms. Mr. MALINS also approved of the principle contained in these bills, namely, that the House should give the utmost freedom to all matters relating to trade and commerce. Lord GODERICH and Mr. WHITESIDE approved of these bills. Mr. CARDWELL was glad to find that his right honourable friend had adopted his view of the question in the present bills. The resolutions were agreed to, the House resumed, and the bills were brought in and read a first time.

LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING.

In committee on the Merchant Shipping Acts on Monday, Mr. LOWE moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of passing tolls and the regulation of

local dues upon shipping. After alluding to the improvements already made in this part of our commercial code, and to the large amount of the local taxation upon shipping,—including besides passing tolls, town dues, charities, and special taxes,—he proceeded to explain the nature of these various dues. Some of them, he contended, were not only unjust in principle, but they operated prejudicially to the ports where they were levied, by deterring vessels from entering them. In other instances the funds were expended for objects entirely unconnected with shipping or maritime purposes. It was proposed to deal with this taxation in the following manner:—The passing tolls, which rested, he said, upon no ground of justice or policy, it was intended to abolish, making provision for the discharge of debt incurred upon the security of the tolls. It was proposed likewise to give powers to do away with a portion of the town dues, transferring the remainder to the Government, respecting the rights of creditors, but apportioning the debt between the dues retained and the municipal funds. The charity dues it was intended to deal with in an amicable manner, abolishing some and administering the rest through the instrumentality of the Government. Other dues would be dealt with in a special manner, compensations being given in certain cases of abolition. The result would be an ultimate relief of shipping from a burden of about 200,000l., and at the same time the getting rid of the obnoxious principle of allowing one portion of the community to tax another.

Some discussion followed. Mr. HEADLAM, though prepared to support any measure for the relief of shipping from taxation, protested against dealing with corporations differently from individuals, and taking away their property without compensation. Mr. HORSFALL suggested that there was a preliminary question, whether the corporations had not (as he contended they had) a legal title to these dues. This question should be settled in a court of law. Mr. M. GIBSON rejoiced that the Government had resolved to deal with this question, and not to allow corporations to tax shipping for their own benefit. After some observations by Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, Mr. WATSON, and Mr. LOWE in reply, the resolution was agreed to, and upon the House having resumed, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, increase its power, and reform its procedure. The saving by the abolition of the Encumbered Estates Court and of four Masters in Chancery, he said, would be 30,429l. per annum; the expense of the new machinery established by the bill would be 16,760l. per annum, and the life compensations 13,383l.; so that the alterations would cost the country nothing, and ultimately, by the falling in of the life compensations, there would be a saving of 14,000l. a year. The bill he proposed to introduce carried out the recommendations of the commissioners, abolishing the Encumbered Estates Court, investing the Court of Chancery in Ireland with its jurisdiction, reforming and simplifying the procedure of this Court, abolishing the masters, appointing two Vice-Chancellors, and constituting a Court of Appeal from each of the equity judges. It was proposed likewise very materially to reduce, and ultimately to abolish, the fees and stamps now paid on proceedings in the court.

Mr. WHITESIDE urged, among other objections to the proposed alterations, that the abolition of fees would entail their abolition in the courts of this country; that it was inexpedient to pension active officers of the Irish Court of Chancery and to replace them with others; and that the arrears of the Encumbered Estates Court (1,300 cases) should not be thrown upon the Court of Chancery. He should move, he said, that the measure, founded, as it was, upon a permanent principle—that of making the Court of Chancery the general conveyancer of real estates—be extended to England.

Mr. CAIRNS defended the measure. He did not approve the provision for substituting for fees a poundage upon estates, thus making one species of property pay the expense of all litigation in the court.

Mr. MALINS and Mr. GEORGE spoke in condemnation of the bill, and Mr. V. SCULLY in favour of it. After which leave was given to bring it in.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Mr. HAYTER, on Thursday, gave notice of eleven bills: A bill to amend the law of partnership; a bill for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies; a bill to regulate certain Offices in the House of Commons; a bill to amend the Acts relating to Metropolitan Police; a bill to provide for the more effectual Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales; a bill for the better Regulation of the Corporation of the City of London; a bill for the Abolition of Passing Tolls, and for the regulation of Local Dues on Shipping; a bill to amend the Law of Vaccination; and bills for further amending the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland, for amending the Laws relating to the Burial of the Dead in Ireland, and for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Ireland.

On Monday, Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the metropolitan police, its object being, he said, to place the undivided control, responsibility, and management of the police of the metropolis in the hands of one commissioner, and upon the same footing as the Irish constabulary.

Leave was given to Mr. HORSMAN to introduce bills further to amend the laws relating to prisons in Ireland, and to the burial of the dead in Ireland, and for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders in Ireland.

Lord DUNCAN obtained leave for the LORD ADVOCATE

CATE to bring in bills to consolidate and amend the laws relating to bankruptcy in Scotland; to make further provision for the removal of nuisances and prevention of diseases, and for the police of towns, in Scotland; and to regulate the procedure in actions, causes, and other proceedings which are at present competent before the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD WENSLEYDALE'S LIFE-PERAGE.—Towards the close of his speech on Thursday last, Lord Denny drew attention to the creation of a life-peerage. He supposed that could only have been done "to try the prerogative of the Crown." The House should carefully consider whether it will, can, or ought to submit to the exercise of a prerogative which has been dormant three or four hundred years, which might be used to swamp the House, and which at no time was ever sanctioned as conferring the right to sit and vote in Parliament.—Earl GRANVILLE said, that the discussion of this subject should not be confined to the Law Lords, but be shared in by all. Lord CAMPBELL concurred; but said he entertained extreme doubts whether what had been done was lawful; whether, if desirable, it could be done without the authority of Parliament. It might turn out that it was within the prerogative of the Crown, and then their lordships could consider whether the prerogative had been wisely exercised. Finally, Lord Denny announced that Lord St. Leonards would open a discussion on the question, but the subject is to be brought forward by Lord Lyndhurst, who is to-morrow (Thursday) to move that the patent of Lord Wensleydale be referred to a Committee of Privileges.

NEW MEMBERS AND NEW WRITS.—The following members took the oaths and their seats on the first day of the session:—Sir Charles Napier, for South-west; Mr. William Cowper, for Hertford; Mr. Robert Lowe, for Kidderminster; Mr. Bouverie, for Kilmarnock; Major Sibthorp, for Lincoln; Mr. McEvoy, for Meath; Mr. Bond, for Armagh; Captain Jolliffe, for the city of Wells; Mr. Rust, for Huntingdonshire; Lord Gifford, for Totness. New writs were ordered to issue for Taunton, in the room of Mr. Labouchere; for Leeds, in the room of Mr. Baines; for the county of Wigan, in the room of Lord Dalrymple; for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Macaulay; for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the room of Mr. Blacket; for Rochester, in the room of Mr. Francis Villiers; for Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Goulburn; for Midhurst, in the room of Mr. Walpole.

THE ALIEN ACT.—In reply to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Lord PALMERSTON stated that Government has no present intention of proposing any new law relating to aliens.

THE GUARDS MEMORIAL.—In reply to Lord GODRIC, Mr. PEEL said that no alterations would be made in the promotion-warrant of last year in consequence of the memorial presented to the Queen by the officers of the Guards.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Among the more prominent notices of motion given on Thursday, were these: Mr. Stafford, to move for a Committee on the Army Medical Department; Lord John Russell, Resolutions on the subject of National Education in England and Wales; Sir De Lacy Evans, the Abolition of Purchase in the Army; Sir William Clay, bill to abolish Church-rates; all these to be moved on an "early day." To-morrow Mr. Henry Baillie proposes to move Resolutions expressing disapprobation of the course pursued by the Government in employing agents in foreign countries for the enlistment of foreigners in defiance of the law of those countries. This week, Major Reed proposes to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the present system of conducting the affairs of the army; and on Thursday, Mr. Williams proposes to move for a Committee to inquire into the Administration of the Navy. Mr. Collier fixes Thursday for the introduction of a bill to transfer the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Common Law Courts. On the 12th February, Mr. Napier will ask leave to introduce a bill as a measure of administrative reform, to make provision for a Responsible Department of Public Justice. Mr. Whiteside has notified that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to the circumstances connected with the fall of Kars.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—In reply to Mr. PELLATT, Mr. BOUVIER said it was not the intention of the Government to re-introduce the bill of the session before last; but he intended to bring in a bill on this subject founded on the resolutions of the committee which sat for two sessions on the question of Irish and Scotch removal. It was not intended to introduce a bill in the present session to enlarge the area of rating.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—In reply to Mr. DILLWYN, Sir G. GREY said the attention of the Government had not been specially called to the insufficiency of the existing law, but it had been turned to the frequency of offences of this description. The act passed on this subject two years ago had certainly not extinguished this class of offences, though under it they were treated with greater severity; in fact, more offences had been committed since the passing of the act; and it was not the intention of the Government to propose any measure for the purpose of making the law more stringent.

THE ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK.—In answer to Mr. HUTCHINS, Sir G. GREY intimated that the plans for establishing a public roadway from Pimlico to Pall-mall would be referred to a select committee.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—The HOME SECRETARY afterwards stated, in answer to a question from Mr. WISE, that the Government did not intend to make any alteration in the ticket-of-leave system.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—Mr. MAGUIRE asked what were the intentions of the Government with respect to ministers' money; whether they were

determined to introduce a bill during the present session for its total abolition, in accordance with the unanimous demand of the corporations of the several cities and towns in which the tax had hitherto been levied; and if so, at what period of the session they proposed submitting it to Parliament? Mr. HORSMAN said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure on that question.

GOLD AND SILVER WARES.—On the motion of Mr. WILSON, a select committee has been appointed to inquire into the offices for assaying silver and gold wares.

BILLS BY PRIVATE MEMBERS.—Leave has been given to the Marquis of Blandford to introduce a bill to make provision for the better management of episcopal and capitular property, and another bill to facilitate the formation and endowment of district parishes; to Mr. Craufurd a bill respecting judgment executions; to Mr. Whiteside a series of bills relative to the jurisdiction and procedure of the Irish Court of Chancery; and to Mr. Pellatt a bill for amending the law relating to bankers' cheques.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

CHURCH-RATES.

At a late period of the proceedings of the House of Commons, last night, Mr. PACE asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing Church-rates, except for certain specified purposes, making provision for the maintenance of the fabric and necessary fittings of parish churches, enabling persons to redeem their liability to Church-rates, and otherwise amending the law respecting the assessment, levy, and collection of the rate throughout England and Wales. After remarking upon some previous attempts at legislation on this important subject, the honourable member described the provisions of his present measure. The Church-rate hitherto required for the performance of Divine service was to be wholly abolished, and all occupiers were to be exempted from paying the rate, which was to fall on the owners; these also being allowed to redeem their liability, on the payment of a reasonable sum.

Mr. WIGAM seconded the motion.

Sir W. CLAY was of opinion that the provisions of the bill proposed by the honourable gentleman were objectionable, and would give rise to even greater dissatisfaction than the existing law; but, as he was very unwilling to throw difficulties in the way of any gentleman who proposed a solution of this important question, he would not oppose its introduction. He intended again to bring forward the measure which he had introduced last year, and he thought that the most convenient course with respect to all the bills proposed upon this subject would be to allow them to be laid upon the table and printed, so that the House might have an opportunity of considering their relative merits.

Mr. E. BALL expressed his obligation to the honourable gentleman (Mr. PACE) for the proper tone in which he had advocated his views. He did not believe there was any very material difference between the great mass of Dissenters and members of the Church of England upon points of doctrine, and it was, therefore, more desirable that they should come to an agreement upon matters less essential. As long as Church-rates existed, they would be a source of discontent among Dissenters, and after what Dissenters had done for the advancement of education for the maintenance of the pure principles of Christianity, and for the promotion of morality among the people, they surely had a great claim to the consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.) Dissent had increased, was increasing, and would continue to increase, and it would therefore be good policy on the part of the Church of England to avoid everything tending to widen the separation between them.

The motion was then agreed to, and Mr. PACE brought in the bill.

Mr. L. DAVIES said, he had given notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill upon the subject of Church-rates, because he had been informed by the noble lord at the head of the Government that he did not intend to propose any measure upon that subject. His bill contained two clauses, by which a Dissenter was relieved from the payment of Church-rates upon making a declaration that he was not a member of the Church of England, and that he contributed to the support of the congregation of which he was a member. As, however, two or more bills would be placed upon the table which would embrace his propositions, he would not press his motion. He hoped that some measure would be introduced by the Government during the present session which would effect an amicable settlement of this vexed question.

The honourable gentleman's motion was accordingly withdrawn.

[On the previous evening, there was a short but important conversation on the same subject, Colonel GILPIN asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill in the present session for the settlement of the Church-rate question. Sir G. GREY said the attention of Government had been directed to the subject, in the hope and intention, if possible, of submitting a measure to Parliament; but he was not able to give any distinct assurance that it would be so. If the House allowed the two bills to be brought in, of which notice had been given by honourable gentlemen on the opposite side, in order to see what they proposed, the Government would make no

opposition to their introduction, reserving to themselves the right of objecting to the details. Colonel GILPIN: In the event of those bills not passing, will the right honourable baronet give any assurance that the Government will take up the question? Sir G. GREY could not give any distinct assurance to that effect.]

COUNTY AND BOROUGH POLICE.

Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to render more efficient the police force in counties and boroughs of England and Wales. By this measure, as the Home Secretary explained, it was not intended to remove the jurisdiction of the county and borough police from the hands in which it was now lodged. He designed, however, to render compulsory the establishment of an efficient police force in counties, and to assign authority for the division of counties into districts for police purposes to the Queen in Council. Under certain circumstances, also, the Crown would have power to issue regulations touching the management of the police, as also to appoint inspectors to report upon the state and conduct of the force in the rural districts. Boroughs containing a population below 5,000, would be considered as part of the county in which they stood, so far as the present bill was concerned, and some portion, not exceeding 25 per cent., of the charges arising from the establishment of the contemplated police force, would be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed a general approval of the measure just presented, believing at the same time that the grant from the public exchequer would be found inadequate, and recommending that the establishment of a police force should be made compulsory in boroughs as well as in counties.

Approving opinions respecting the bill, accompanied by some criticisms on matters of detail, were afterwards enunciated by Mr. Hamilton-Nisbet, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Rice, Mr. Buck, Lord Lovaine, and several other members. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a bill, designed to remove the doubts which he observed at present existed respecting the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench to order the removal of trials under criminal indictments from the provincial assizes to the Central Criminal Court. The bill was read a first time. Their Lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

In the Commons, replying to a question from Mr. CORDELL, Lord PALMERSTON intimated that some selections would shortly be made public from the correspondence which had lately taken place between the British and United States Governments respecting the enlistment controversy and the Mosquito protectorate.

In answer to Mr. ELLIOTT, the LORD ADVOCATE announced his intention to bring in a bill for the extension of national education in Scotland.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. PHILLIMORE, promised, on behalf of the Government, a measure on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts.

To questions from Mr. GLEN, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that there was no present intention either to interfere with the existing privileges of the Bank of England, or to institute any inquiry into the effect of the acts under which the Bank exercised its important functions in relation to the monetary system and circulating medium of the country. Submitting that a time of war was the least fit for the commencement of such an investigation, he nevertheless stated that no opposition would be offered by the Government to any independent motion for a committee of inquiry, should the House consider that step expedient.

Lord PALMERSTON, replying to Colonel DUNN, said that no armistice would be agreed to until the preliminaries of a treaty of peace had been discussed and signed at Paris. In answer to a suggestion from Sir DE LACY EVANS, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the conditions of the armistice could not be specified until the preliminaries of peace were formally agreed upon.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved for an account of the public income and expenditure, urging many complaints against the Government, who, he declared, still withheld a multitude of details respecting various charges incurred in the collection of the revenue. After some explanations from Mr. Wilson, followed by a few remarks from Sir H. Willoughby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved a series of resolutions providing that pending debates should stand adjourned at midnight, and that no opposed business should be entered upon and no committee work proceed after that hour. Remarking upon the injury to health sustained by members from the present practice of late sitting, accompanied as he believed with no benefit to the public, he suggested some regulations for the more speedy dispatch of business, and, among other contrivances, recommended some abbreviation of prolix and the omission of useless speeches. It was rejected by 111 to 50.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in two bills respecting Juries and Common Law Courts in Ireland.

The House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Most of the English wheat on sale in to-day's market was the refuse of Monday—the fresh arrivals being very limited. For all kinds we had a slow trade, but without leading to any further change in prices. Foreign wheat was dull in the extreme, and nominal in value. There was scarcely any demand for either barley or malt, at Monday's decline in the quotations. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were heavy, and the top price of the latter was 67s per sack.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Stamped.	Unstamped.
For one Quarter, in advance	£ 5 5	s. d. 4 4
" Half-year "	0 10 10	8 8
" a Year "	1 0 0	17 4

Subscribers will oblige by remitting to the Publisher the Subscription now due.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The terms for Advertising in the NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One line A Shilling.

Each additional line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find the NONCONFORMIST a valuable medium for their announcements.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE ceremony at which our readers may glance, through the opening paragraph of "Notes from the House of Commons,"—re-opened on Thursday, the fourth Parliament of Victoria the First. It is almost as superfluous to criticise the Royal Speech as to describe at length the Royal pageant. On this occasion,—a peculiarly interesting one,—Her Majesty was unusually brief, and, if possible, more than usual uncommunicative. Of the events of the war and the negotiations for peace, she told us nothing but what we knew—implying not by the faintest colouring of language which way inclined her hopes or expectations. There were two capital omissions in the Speech—the omission of any notice of the fall of Kars and of our relations with America. Appreciation of the valour, and sympathy for the lot, of General Williams and his companions, should surely have overborne any politic hesitation to mention the former. And to treat with a silence that may be taken for contempt a serious rupture with an inflammatory people, is the least likely method of diminishing the difficulty or danger. On matters of domestic reform, however, the Speech is more agreeably explicit. A reasonable number of important, practicable measures are promised—beginning with the Partnership and Joint-stock Companies' Bills, already through their first stages.

If the deficiencies of the Royal Speech had been as amply supplemented by Ministers as they were mercilessly exposed by the Opposition leader in the Lords, there would be little wanting. Earl Derby has made many greater speeches than that of Thursday, but few happier. His satirically sympathetic allusion to Lord Panmure's gout and gruel, his sonorous eulogium on the assailants of Sebastopol and the defenders of Kars, his implied contrast between the Queen's concern for her troops and their curt mention from the throne, his demand of information and inquiry, ending with the announcement that he should offer no amendment to the Address, because the Speech itself should be re-written, appear to have kept the sedate Peers in a state of unusual excitement. Lord Clarendon's reply had little interest, except in the portion relating to our difficulties with America—the gravity of which he did not affect to conceal, and responsibility for which he seemed to think exhausted by the proposal to arbitrate. Papers respecting the fall of Kars were promised,—but on Lord Ellenborough's inquiring for them on Monday, only another promise was obtained. Both Houses have now before them notice of motion on that subject,—but the Lords seem determined to make much more of the life-peerage grievance—which is to be opened up no later than to-morrow.

We rejoice to find that nothing that has transpired in Parliament, or reached us from abroad, diminishes the hopes of peace. Perhaps the drift of Ministerial speeches is better adapted than the cautious language of a Royal speech to convey the most accurate idea of "the situation." Lord Clarendon expresses doubt and anxiety relative to the negotiations, but at the same time confidence in the good faith of the Emperor Alexander. Diplomacy is slowly moving on the subject. The protocol, embodying the five propositions of Austria, has been signed at Vienna by the representatives of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey, the list of Plenipotentiaries to the Paris Congress has been officially announced, and they are appointed to meet about the 20th inst. As soon as they have agreed upon the preliminary treaty of peace, which is to contain a definition of the terms of the fifth point contain-

ing guarantees "in the European interest," an armistice will be agreed to, which is not likely to extend beyond the month of March. When once the preliminaries are signed but little apprehension need be felt. Whether or not the two Western Cabinets are entirely agreed on their interpretation of the fifth point is not apparent, though our Foreign Secretary boasts of their agreement in all essential matters. A knotty question yet to be solved, is the admission of Prussia to the Congress. Can a treaty affecting the relations of the whole of Europe be concluded, it may be asked, without a Power of so much consequence being a party to it? Our tidings from the north are uniformly pacific. Russian journals, noted for their belligerent spirit, are chanting the praises of peace. Mercantile firms, while rejoicing at the prospect, are preparing for renewed operations on an extended scale, and one German journal assures us that so completely has angry feeling subsided that the treaty of peace is not unlikely to be accompanied by a commercial treaty with Russia, by means of which France and England may, not to their own detriment, repair the injury they have inflicted on their late enemy. If it be the Emperor Alexander's desire to inaugurate a pacific era, happy will it be for him and the country over which he wields his sceptre!

If the Times is to be believed, the recall of our Minister from the United States is imminent. But Lord Palmerston tells the House of Commons that the correspondence is not completed—so that there is no fear of an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. Two or three weeks must elapse ere anything decisive is likely to ensue, and from the fact that the correspondence continues, we may augur that hopes of a diplomatic adjustment are not yet terminated. In the absence of authentic information it is impossible to state with accuracy the merits of the dispute. According to Lord Clarendon, the Cabinet of St. James have apologised to the American Government for the infringement of the municipal laws of the States, but President Pierce demands further reparation, which is said to go to the extent of demanding Mr. Crampton's recall. Our Foreign Minister, however, declares that the English Ambassador had never contemplated violating, nor had violated, the neutrality laws of the United States. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that our Government has been evidently in the wrong, and that therefore it is the more incumbent on them to pursue a conciliatory course. At present the main cause for anxiety is the arrogant and offensive tone of some of our newspapers towards our transatlantic brethren.

In time to aid the Kars excitement comes the report of Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Crimea—a report on events nearly a twelvemonth old, and no longer in any shape before the public, but by no means to be forgotten. The Commissioners confirm, in every important particular, the correspondents of the public journals and the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee. It is, therefore, now on formal record, and certificated by the highest authority, that between October and April a third of our army had absolutely perished from disease produced or aggravated by want. The fact is in itself unspeakably horrible; but is there no horror about the fact that will ever be appended to it—that, though loudly proclaimed and twice investigated, no judicial action followed? The non-responsibility of our English system must surely be that peculiarity of our Constitution which other nations have so long been said to admire and envy.

The neighbourhood of some of those so-called harbours of refuge whose privileges Mr. Lowe proposes to abate, was on Sunday evening the scene of an awful catastrophe. An Australian packet ship, outward bound, was run down, off Folkestone, by an iron screw-steamer. Of a hundred persons believed to be on board the packet, only about a fourth were saved alive. The apparent culpability of the steamer's crew will, of course, be matter of inquiry. But meanwhile London has a new horror of its own—the murder of a woman and three children, in their beds, by their husband and father, who straightway accuses himself of the deed at the nearest police station.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFTER a recess of nearly six months—a recess crowded with events of the deepest moment—before yet the excitement which an unexpected prospect of peace had wholly subsided—Parliament has again met. On Thursday last, with the usual pomp, and cheered by the more than ordinarily enthusiastic acclamations of her subjects, Her Majesty opened both Houses in person. The ceremonies observed on that great State solemnity, the magnificent assemblage of nobles, diplomatists, and ladies collected in the House of Lords—the Queen's command for the attendance of the Commons—the shabby and scant accommodation provided for them when, headed by Mr.

Speaker, they presented themselves in obedience to the Royal will—the reading, in clear and musical tones, of a "most gracious speech"—and the declaration by the Lord Chancellor that Parliament is opened—we will leave to the imagination of the reader. We have more than once described the gorgeous scene. We need hardly reproduce a picture into which no novelty was introduced. The same solemnity is observed in the self-same manner every year, and, although vastly more imposing, is less varied from one year to another, than that great civic ceremonial—the Lord Mayor's show.

Our special business is with the House of Commons. We arrive there in time to look about us for half an hour before Black Rod makes his appearance. The Speaker, in his robes of state, sits in the chief clerk's chair at the right corner of the table. From three to four hundred members may be present. Generally speaking they look well—like men who have laid in a good stock of healthful energy during the recess. That pale and haggard hue which creeps over the strongest by the end of a laborious session, is gone, and the complexions of most tell a pleasing tale of fresh air, strong exercise, and foreign travel. There is an expression of hilarity which contrasts strongly with the gloom which overshadowed the House on its hurried re-assembling at the close of 1854. The greetings are more joyous, the laughter more hearty. There is more sunshine in the place. We note also another change: the beard movement is very perceptibly advancing within the walls of the house, making it occasionally difficult to recognise at a glance the faces of old friends. And alas! there are absent some whose countenances were "familiar as household words"—some whom the House of Commons will miss with regret. Molesworth is gone—Goulburn is no more—we shall never again laugh at the rough facetiousness of Colonel Sibthorp. Macaulay's place is vacated by resignation. But we have also some new faces—most conspicuous among them is that of Sir Charles Napier.

Two o'clock arrives. The Queen, ordinarily punctual to a minute, is not yet announced. Let us look round the House again. On the Opposition side, none of the well-recognised tokens of a severe and hot parliamentary campaign present themselves. Plainly, that array of country gentlemen is without a commander-in-chief. To whom they will ultimately own allegiance we will not take upon ourselves to foretell—but just now we look in vain for their representative man. Disraeli is not present. We do not see Sir John Pakington. Mr. Walpole—ah! well, he has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds for the sake of contesting Cambridge. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is, no doubt, more usefully engaged. Mr. Henley is the most conspicuous man of the party whom we can detect. The Treasury Bench is not much better filled. Lord Palmerston is there, to be sure—looking well too—somewhat fuller in the face, we think, since we last saw him—and as light of step and jaunty as ever. Care has not eaten away his nervous system, at all events. Mr. Roebuck, too, we are glad to see, less infirm and tottering than he was this time last year, and crossing the floor of the House with a surer foot. Mr. Layard and Mr. Stafford both look bronzed by exposure to the elements—both, we believe, have revisited the East during the recess. The Peelite chiefs are absent—also the notabilities of the Manchester school. But hush! The doors are flung wide open—"Black Rod," sings out the doorkeeper with a loud voice—and Sir Augustus Clifford, in uniform, advances with stately step to the table. He announces to Mr. Speaker that Her Majesty commands the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords—retires again, bowing thrice to the mace in his retreat, and is immediately followed by the Speaker and the House to the presence of the Queen. In about ten minutes the Commons return, and adjourn to four o'clock.

"Will there be any opposition to the Address?" is the inquiry of members one of another on their return to the House for the evening's sitting. No one can answer the question with certainty—but the general opinion is, that there will not. Business commences with the swearing in of seven members, elected during the recess. Then Mr. Hayter, on the part of the Government, moves for writs for some new elections, and gives notices of motions. Then private members announce what they propose to do within the next month—and see! there is Lord John Russell on his legs, giving notice that in March he intends to submit to the House certain resolutions on the subject of education. His lordship approximates more closely to the Government than he did at the close of last session—he now sits immediately behind his luckier competitor, Lord Palmerston. At half-past four, Mr. Speaker informs the House that "Her Majesty has made a most gracious Speech," of which, "for greater accuracy, he has procured a copy." He then reads it through with sonorous voice. This done, the Hon. Mr. Byng rises to move the Address. It is the custom on

these occasions for the mover and the seconder of the Address to the throne to be attired, if possible, *en militaire*. Mr. Byng appears in the dark green uniform of the Hertfordshire Militia Rifle Corps—Mr. Baxter in the scarlet and gold uniform of a Deputy Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire. Both are comparatively young men. Both perform their part with ability—both elicit the warm applause of the House. Mr. Byng's speech is the more polished, Mr. Baxter's the more free, of the two. The difference is well expressed in the physical make of the men. The mover of the Address is the smaller man, with delicate and finely-chiselled features, which would appear feminine, perhaps, but for a goodly *entourage* of whiskers and beard. Elegance and taste are his characteristics. Mr. Baxter has a nearer resemblance to a Roundhead than to a Cavalier—and his square forehead, and homely features, denote intellectual activity rather than high culture. Both members speak in approbation and hope of peace on the terms contained in the Austrian propositions, and, we observe, are cheered by the House.

And now Disraeli rises. How is this? He usually holds himself in reserve to the close of the debate. Does he mean to propose an amendment? Surely no, his backers are so quiet. No! Dizzy really means to play a dignified part. He rejoices to hear that negotiations are to recommence—rejoices to hear that the Government, in conducting them, will keep closely in view the original and proper objects of the war—rejoices to believe that peace may be reasonably hoped for—and, although disposed to criticise some things severely, does not regard this as the most suitable occasion, and, therefore, signifies a sort of reserved acquiescence. He resumes his seat. Is this all? Are we really to end the debate here? It seems like it. No one appears desirous of continuing the discussion. The Speaker reads through the Address, and puts the question—when Lord Palmerston starts to his feet. Of course he is in good humour. He compliments the Opposition—he compliments the House—he compliments the country. He slightly amplifies the Queen's Speech, and then sits down. Mr. Roebuck does not like this pacific state of things. He wishes to denounce somebody, and to trample something under foot. He looks upon the Austrian terms as disgraceful—in a word, he is expecting to see Russia in India, and he would advise England to go on fighting even if she is compelled to fight singlehanded. Honest but fiery Arthur Roebuck! even General Sir De Lacy Evans, sympathising with you to a considerable extent, is obliged to tell you that you have "let the cat out of the bag." Why, who could expect France to carry on another campaign with us, merely to save British India from all prospect of annoyance by Russia? This indiscretion spoiled the opportunity of the extreme war party—and so, after a word or two from minor speakers, the question was carried, and the House adjourned by half-past seven.

In a spirit of reticence and moderation the House is evidently willing to act until the Paris Conferences have decided the alternative of peace or war. And the Ministry, anxious to prevent Parliamentary activity from expending itself in a mischievous direction, are placing before us, in rapid succession, some of their best measures of domestic policy. Thus on Friday, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade introduced two most important bills, described and characterised elsewhere, affecting trade partnerships and associations—and on Monday, obtained leave to bring in a bill, long desired by the shipping interest, for the abolition of passing tolls, and the adjustment and regulation of local dues. Measures have also been brought forward by the Secretary for Ireland, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and the Lord-Advocate—none of them, perhaps, excepting that for the transference of the jurisdiction of the Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland) to the Court of Chancery, of great separate importance, but constituting altogether a good body of practical legislation. On these matters of home policy we are likely to be kept quietly but usefully employed till Easter—by which time it is taken for granted that we shall have peace.

Last evening two Church-rate bills were to have been introduced—one by Mr. Packer—the other by Mr. Davies. The latter, however, was withdrawn. Sir William Clay has given notice of his bill for Friday. We believe, however, that at length, Government will take up this important question, with the honest intention of bringing it to a satisfactory settlement. They have not, indeed, pledged themselves to take this course—but we have a shrewd suspicion that, in relation to this, and some other matters of secondary interest, they will be compelled to satisfy the moderate demands of the friends of religious liberty, or, they will find themselves at the conclusion of the war, in a position of danger they are not at all ambitious to court. Possibly, they see this as clearly as we do.

A FULL AND FINAL REFORM.

It is very rarely that the statesman can congratulate himself on having given a definitive settlement to a long-vexed question, by thoroughly quadrating the state of the law thereupon with the political science of his age. He may have frequent occasion to readjust the yoke of the State to the necks that bear it—but to take off the yoke altogether, to keep in his hands nothing but the rein that guides but does not fret or burden—is an achievement peculiar to a happy conjuncture of the right man and the right time; an achievement sure to be attended with general applause and followed by lasting honour.

This felicity is now the Right Hon. Robert Lowe's. "The journalist become statesman"—to use the half of Mr. Disraeli's latest antithesis—has at once proved himself as able to construct as to criticise; the thoroughly practical Minister, as well as the brilliant exponent of a political philosophy, a party feeling, or a personal pique. On Friday, in his first appearance as President of the Board of Trade, he developed to the House of Commons a scheme of commercial reform distinguished by comprehensive grasp of principle and perfect simplicity of execution. He proposes to amend the laws of partnership and association, by restricting the liability of any individual, or any number of individuals, to the actual conscious investments made. Of the two bills brought in for this purpose, the first is a model of perspicuity and brevity. It proposes to enact that the advance of money to any person, firm, or company, for use in any trade or undertaking (except that of banking), upon the condition of sharing the profits or losses of such trade or undertaking, shall not make the person advancing such money liable to third parties; and that remuneration for service by a share of profits shall not constitute a partner in the sense of such liability. In the compass of three or four sentences, we thus obtain assurance against all the mysterious but formidable dangers which still deter friend from helping friend, or the wealthy from fairly profiting by the witty. The second bill is of much larger dimensions, but is equally comprehensive and intelligible with the first. It provides, under the title of the "Joint-stock Companies' Act," for the repeal of previous acts under that title, and of the Limited Liability Act of last session. It permits as few as seven persons, however small their subscriptions, to register as a company, and it requires more than twenty persons, hereafter associated, to register. It thus not only enables the shareholders to protect themselves, beyond the extent of their investments, but also enables the creditor to ascertain the reality of the association with which he may be disposed to deal. And it provides a method of registration so inexpensive that to render it imperative is to inflict no hardship.

A "memorandum" signed by seven shareholders, stating the name of the proposed company, its objects, the number of shares into which it is to be divided, and whether the liability of the shareholders is to be limited or unlimited, upon being filed with the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, will entitle the company to registration, after which it will possess all the rights of a corporation. The appendix to the bill furnishes patterns of articles of association, which may be adopted without any expense, or the company may prepare and file its own "memorandum." All companies are to be compelled to keep a register of their shareholders, which is to be accessible to the public, and a uniform balance-sheet—patterns of which are also provided—is annually to be deposited. Shareholders holding a fifth part of the shares may apply, at their own expense, to have the affairs of any company inspected by the Board of Trade, and the report thus obtained will be their own property, which they may publish or not, as they see fit. A company may be wound up by the Court of Chancery whenever three-fourths in number of the shareholders, holding half the capital, shall adopt a resolution to that effect; whenever it suspends business for the space of a year; whenever the shareholders are reduced below seven in number; whenever it neglects for three weeks to pay a debt of which notice has been served; or whenever, upon petition, after hearing both sides, it is declared by the Court that the step will be for the interest of the shareholders and not injurious to the public, the Court having the power to order either that the winding up be absolute or that it shall take place unless the debts of the company be paid within a certain time. The only exceptions to this general release of commerce from judicial fetters, are banking and insurance companies—a wise concession to public feeling, and perhaps to peculiar necessity.

There is an immense improvement in these bills upon those of only last session on the same subject. Instead of a permission to lend on uncertain interest, on the condition of getting paid after everybody else—a condition which left the usurer, with his unrestricted right of demanding

fixed interest, a much more likely lender than the most generous of friends—we have now security for the observance of that most natural of covenants, the covenant of borrower and lender to share according to success. Instead of a facilitation of enterprises by people rich enough to subscribe twenty-five thousand pounds, we have now a concession of exactly equal rights to rich and poor; the capitalist and the labourer standing, for the first time, on a legal equality as to the investment of their means. But would we measure our entire gain by these acts, we must compare the condition of things which they establish with that which absolutely prevailed only a year since. The whole commercial spirit of the country, and much of its domestic happiness, was then dominated by a dread and barbarous dictum, devoting a man's last shilling and last acre to the payment of debts he never personally contracted, or authorised any one to contract; the debts, perhaps, of a kinsman he had helped in the only way he could, or of an association in which he had but a fraction of power. By the operation of that judgment—for it never attained to the dignity of an Act of Parliament—rich men were often beggared, poor men were kept poor, thousands of hearts were broken, thousands of acres were blighted, thousands of sound and prosperous schemes were turned into the very snare of death. Even since last year's mitigation of the evil, it has been heavy enough to cripple the strong man, insidious enough to ensnare the generous and deter the wise. When Mr. Lowe obtains the Royal assent to his bills, our trade and industry will have been fully freed from fetters that double the burden of war—will be free, as never before, to use as well as prize the opportunities of peace.

It is an almost equal satisfaction to observe the immense advance of the speech introducing these bills upon the tone in which the subject has been previously treated. Analogous to the satisfaction of the statesman at giving effect to a great principle, is the satisfaction of its obscurer but more faithful advocates. We have this peculiar pleasure in reading Mr. Lowe's clear, emphatic enunciation of social doctrines for which we have contended ever since we had public being. The right of every man to employ his industry, or its representative, as best he can—the wisdom of trusting to men's common sense to do more and better for them than the sagacity of Government—we have laboured diligently to defend and diffuse. Behold! now they are uttered by a fluent tongue, from the seat of power, with almost an apology for using the slightest reserve in their application. There is at least one investment which can suffer no loss. He who ventures sound doctrine upon the current of public opinion, may be assured it will one day return to him laden with the rich increase of universal acceptance.

THE NIGHTINGALE HOUSE OF MERCY.

THE war now happily suspended—no more, we hope, to be resumed—has been scarce more severe in the disappointment of public hopes than of private ambition. Of the veterans who went out in the spring of 1854, confident of placing coronets upon heads already laurelled, how many have not rather risked than raised their fame? Of the striplings who were eager to win an after-life of glory through a brief struggle with death, how many have gained even a posthumous renown? By sea and land, in council and in camp, the uncertainty of the reputation that is born of success, and lives on the breath of fortune, has been sorely tested. Only one name that rose on the swelling note of battle has maintained its eminence till the approach of peace—shining with unwavering constancy through a night of lurid exultation and of blackest gloom; and shining still, in the dawn of returning day. And that is the name of one who is neither statesman nor soldier; who followed our armies, but took no part in the fight; who schemed, and toiled, and watched, with the highest and the hardest,—wearied and sickened like the sentry on his dreary post, or the sleeper in his wet tent; who yet was inspired by no memories of a martial ancestry, and no hopes of a national reward. Raglan sleeps not in Westminster Abbey—Napier is not Earl of Cronstadt—Colin Campbell and De Lacy Evans are yet untitled—Simpson nor Codrington conquered at the Malakoff—Butler rests in a Turkish grave—Williams is in a Russian prison—Cathcart, and many another hero, we think of as historical. Almost solitary, and certainly supreme, among the living few whom the war has made illustrious, is one who only sought to assuage the horrors of the war; and that is the name of a woman—a name sweet as music, and synonymous with mercy—the name of Florence Nightingale.

To do honour to this name—to write it in high places, and write it so that it should shine for ever—has been the instinctive wish of Englishmen since first the greatness of Miss Nightingale's work and the grandeur of her character

were perceived. And when it became known that she desired, and would accept, of no tribute of homage that should not be also an instrument of fresh power, and an obligation to prolonged service, it was impossible not the more to admire the woman, and at once accede to the suggestion. The establishment of an institution for the training, under Miss Nightingale's personal superintendence, of ladies willing to perform for the sick poor at home the tasks so heroically performed at Scutari for sick and wounded soldiers, was an obviously felicitous means at once of commemorating a splendid example, and diffusing its legitimate influence. But when appeals were made for funds to carry out this specific object, there arose, not ill-naturedly and not ungenerously, certain questionings as to the exact organisation and ultimate control of the proposed institution. Will it be wise, asked some, to add to the number of medical institutions already competing for public support? By persons of what class, of what reputation for judgment and integrity, asked others, will Miss Nightingale be aided?—to whom can we look, on whom can we rely, to conduct the institution in the event of its originator's disability or death? These questionings, we say, were not unnatural, not necessarily ungenerous,—but we contend that they are now untimely. The letters recently addressed by Miss Nightingale to Mr. Sidney Herbert—nominating a council, and accepting the committee appointed by a public meeting, but declining to organise her new task until the present shall have been completed—should not only silence but satisfy. There is a regal independence and resolve, a sort of frank reserve, about those communications, which we hugely like, because they fit well the character and circumstances of the writer. Miss Nightingale's refusal to neglect her patients at Scutari, that she may sketch off the constitution of a London hospital—or to pledge herself without due deliberation, to the exact disposition of her remaining energies—is to us more ample assurance of her fitness to be honoured with a nation's trust, than would have been her ready assent to demands of detailed professions and promises.

All reasonable, honourable hesitation may surely give way to implicit confidence in the woman whose devotion to present duty is stronger than even her womanly love of giving present satisfaction. But there is, we fear, somewhere, a reserve too unreasonable and dishonourable to be either avowed or vanquished. When Miss Nightingale and her coadjutors were but entering upon their perilous and painful task—when they kept nightly vigils in long, dismal cloisters, heavy with the sighing of sufferers and poisoned with the breath of fever—when every comfort of life was renounced, and life itself endangered, and all without earthly motive—there were found some minds so mean and narrow as to suggest that the influence of a false creed, the zeal of a bigoted propagandism, had inspired to this Divine work. Whatever in these insinuations was worth refuting, was long ago refuted; but the spirit of the slander works still in not uninfluential quarters. We observe that Miss Nightingale's discreet friends seem carefully to avoid allusion to the Roman Catholic ladies who tended on the sick and wounded of their own communion, whose devotion to their self-imposed labour is unimpugned, but who are the objects of no public acknowledgment. Our readers will not expect or need such reticence from us. We and they honour in Florence Nightingale the common type of that womanly grace, that Christian charity, which makes no question of race or creed where good is to be done—which, taking as its model and authority Him who spake the parable of the Good Samaritan and cured the Phœnician woman, hastes but to heal and solace, unthinking even of the reward that consists in the saving of a soul. That spirit we believe to have animated the labours which lightened the heavy darkness of cypress-gridded Scutari; and we can surely trust to its abiding presence in a House of Mercy on the more congenial soil of Christian England.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday last Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed at Exeter Hall, under the auspices of this society, which claims popular support on the ground of the lowness of the rates of admission, which have been recently reduced. To the greatest part of the Hall the price is a shilling; and the reserved seats, according to their situation, are at different rates, the highest being five shillings. This, we think, is a boon to the public which deserves to be appreciated—and is so, for every part of the Hall was crowded. The chief feature of the performance was the appearance of Mrs. Sunderland as the principal soprano. Though not possessing the genius of Jenny Lind, nor the artistic finish of Clara Novello, that lady sang with a power, pathos, and brilliancy that rendered needless all invidious comparisons, and fairly captivated her auditors. Mrs. Sunderland, though highly

appreciated in the northern counties, seems unaccountably to be neglected in the metropolis, but her performance on Wednesday shows that she ranks only below the great artists we have mentioned. "Hear ye, Israel," was declaimed with a fervour and expressiveness worthy of the Swedish Nightingale; and in the matchless quartet and chorus, "Holy, holy is the Lord God," she exhibited the highest qualities of the finished vocalist. Miss Heywood, also, a young contralto from Manchester, made a great impression by the richness of her voice and the depth of her expression, particularly in the air, "Woe unto them," one of the gems of the oratorio. The choruses somewhat lacked energy and precision, but, on the whole, the audience appeared well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

THE WAR.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday republishes the official announcement of the adhesion of Russia to the Austrian proposals, with the observation that there were some errors in the first version, published in Saturday's *Moniteur*. The following is the corrected version:—"Russia has adhered to the five propositions which are to serve as the preliminaries of peace, and which were presented for her acceptance by Austria, with the assent of France and England. This unreserved adhesion was announced in a note addressed by Count Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor, to Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg, and in a despatch communicated to Count Buol by Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister at Vienna. The Russian Government, in consequence, proposed the signature of a protocol at Vienna, to enregister the adhesion of the contracting Courts to the propositions intended to serve as the basis of negotiation, and to declare that plenipotentiaries shall meet at Paris within three weeks (or sooner, if possible), in order to proceed successively to the signature of preliminaries, to the conclusion of an armistice, and to the opening of general negotiations. The British Government had already expressed a desire that the conferences should be held at Paris, and the Austrian Government having, on its side, eagerly acceded to that suggestion, it is therefore in the capital of the empire that the plenipotentiaries who may be appointed to deliberate on the conditions of peace will assemble. The protocol setting forth the acceptance of all the parties was signed yesterday (Friday) at Vienna, at noon, and it was decided that the plenipotentiaries of the Powers who are to take part in the negotiations shall assemble at Paris before the 20th of February."

The *Moniteur* announces that the plenipotentiaries called to take part in the negotiations about to be opened at Paris, are:—

For France—Count Walewski, the Emperor's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron de Bourqueney, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

For Austria—Count von Buol-Schauenstein, the Emperor of Austria's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron von Huebner, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

For Great Britain—The Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Paris.

For Russia—Count Orloff, member of the Council of the Empire, and Aide-de-Camp-General to the Emperor of Russia; and the Baron de Brunow, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Diet.

For Sardinia—The Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, Senator of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

For Turkey—Ali Pasha, the Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan; and Mehmed Djemil Bey, his Ambassador at Paris.

The Hotel Cooper, in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, has been taken by Lord Clarendon, who is expected to arrive with a very numerous suite. The hotel of the Russian Embassy, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, is being made ready for the reception of Count Orloff and Baron de Brunow.

A letter from Berlin of the 1st, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says: "We learn from a good source that the Western Powers have an intention of crowning the work of the Paris Congress by a commercial treaty with Russia, in which the latter is to modify her customs tariff in favour of those Powers."

It is stated that the armistice, when it has been agreed on, will extend to the 31st March.

Prince Gortschakoff, when signing the protocol, is said to have asked that Prussia might be invited to take part in the conferences. Count Buol supported this demand. M. de Bourqueney and Sir Hamilton Seymour said they must refer to their Governments on that point.

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha, has been appointed the Ottoman Plenipotentiary to the Conferences at Paris. He is to embark at Constantinople on the 6th instant, and will arrive at Marseilles on the 16th.

A telegraphic despatch announces that Count Orloff and M. de Brunow have left St. Petersburg for Paris.

We (*Morning Post*) have reason to believe that an armistice will be shortly concluded for a limited period. The exact terms of the armistice have yet to be defined. It may very probably be confined to land operations, as there is no possibility of any collision at sea; and the continuance of the blockade, supposing peace not to be concluded by the time the Baltic is free from ice, would be necessary to our position as negotiators, and in conformity with general precedent.

It is understood that the Earl of Clarendon will be accompanied as plenipotentiary at Paris by Mr. Edmund Hammond, permanent Under-Secretary of State (who, it will be recollected, assisted Lord John Russell on his mission to Vienna last year), by the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, and Mr. Thos. Villiers Lester, private and assistant secretaries to the noble earl, and by Mr. Francis W. H. Cavendish, précis writer. Lord Wodehouse will discharge the duties of the Foreign-office during the temporary absence of the Earl of Clarendon in Paris.

The Austrian Government, acting in the interest of Germany, will immediately lay the Esterhazy propositions before the Frankfurt Diet, and propose their principal recognition as preliminaries of peace, with a view to obtain a representative of Germany into the Congress.

The *New Prussian Gazette* states that the participation of Prussia in the conferences of peace is so completely a matter of indifference to the Cabinet of Berlin, that Prussia has determined not to take part in the negotiations, unless requested to do so by all the Powers.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE NEWS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter from St. Petersburg of Jan. 13 says: It would be difficult to give you a just idea of the aspect of our city since the announcement, by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and other journals, that the acceptance of the preliminaries by Russia was likely to lead to peace. At first many were incredulous, but these are daily becoming less numerous. Every one who is honoured with a reception at the winter palace, and those who are habitually near the person of the Czar, make the same remark, "The Czar wishes for peace;" and these and similar words uttered by functionaries, who, a few days since, would scarcely hear a word even of negotiations, contribute not a little to spread abroad hopes of peace. Our commerce has experienced the effect of these hopes, and the *Abeille du Nord*, the ultra war journal, publishes striking evidences of this. "The hopes of peace," says that journal, "have brought life and activity to our exterior commerce. Russian merchandise, especially tallow and hemp, indispensable, it seems, to the foreigners, have been, during the last few days, asked for in enormous quantities, and the price has got up with unparalleled rapidity."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the following paragraph, in large type, at the head of its "news of the day": "The intelligence that Russia has accepted the proposals of Austria, relative to the bases of negotiations, has produced a profound sensation. At London and Paris it was published officially, and was received everywhere with great joy. Hopes of peace, anticipating the event, have taken, thus to speak, the character of certainties."

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 25th ult., state that the Grand Duke Constantine and the War party are convinced of the necessity of making peace.

THE CRIMEA.

We (*Post*) believe that official intelligence has been received of the complete destruction of the docks at Sebastopol, which have now all been blown up.

It appears, by statements from the Crimea of the 19th, that at that date the Allied Generals did not know the acceptance of the Austrian proposals by Russia. The Crimean telegraph wires were broken, and it was considered that there would be difficulty in mending them.

The *Times* correspondent speaks favourably of the condition of the English army. "Whichever way one turns," he says, "one sees strong, hearty, ready fellows, their cheeks glowing with health, their step springy and active, their appearance contrasting strikingly with the sickly, emaciated aspect of some of the French, and showing better keep, and also, I incline to think, the superior stamina of our population. Without being by any means hard worked, the men have enough to do to keep them healthy, and occupy time which many of them might otherwise probably misspend." "I cannot say," he adds, "that Marshal Pelissier's soldiers have generally the appearance of being as well-fed and cared for as our men. Certainly they have not that robust look of rude health which our fellows present. They may, however, be in good working condition. But I fear their hospitals are fuller than they ought to be, and I am assured by persons who are more in the way of seeing French funerals than I am, that these are very numerous."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On Wednesday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, "to protest against the conclusion of any peace on terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of this country." The audience, which was so large as to fill every available part of the hall, was chiefly composed of tradesmen and artisans. Mr. Charles Westerton, whose name was so recently identified with the dispute between the incumbent and the churchwardens of St. Barnabas, was called to the chair. The Hon. Charles Smyth Vereker moved the first and only resolution, to the effect, that to conclude an armistice until the preliminaries of peace are signed would be at variance with the interests and wishes of the British people, and that they consider no treaty will be satisfactory which does not secure to the Allies an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and which does not guarantee the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire. He must say the articles of negotiation, as they stood at present, were vague and unsatisfactory. Mr. A. B. Richards said he would second the resolution because his heart was in it, and because this was a time which should make even the dumb speak and an ordinary man eloquent. We had had

a sham war; we had had a sham blockade; and now we were drifting into a sham peace. Major Lyon, in speaking to the resolution, contended, in opposition to Mr. Bright, that the war was undertaken for the maintenance of the freedom of Turkey, and that we ought, as Englishmen and as men of sense, to carry it on to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. James Finlen, a Chartist, moved an amendment, "That this meeting has no hope that an indemnity for the expenses of the war will be exacted from Russia, or that terms of peace which England ought to accept will be agreed on, unless the Ministers who have entered upon the present negotiations are deprived of office and impeached." Mr. Hart seconded the amendment. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. S. Rolland, Mr. James Cobbett, Mr. W. J. O'Connell, and Mr. Lawrence, and eventually the amendment was put and carried by a large majority. The proceedings, which lasted several hours, then terminated.

The Bank of Odessa has a second time suspended cash payments.

Marshal Pelissier, the French commander in the Crimea, is said to have written the following letter to a friend in Paris: "Look out for me immediately a convenient apartment in the quarter of the Madeleine, and put it into such a state of repair that it will be quite ready for me on my arrival. We are all going on very well, and for myself I am doing so well that I pray you will not take any apartment too high, as I am grown very fat, and cannot ascend *escaliers* that are very high."

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., will return to the command-in-chief of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleets in a few days.

The gunboat flotilla at Portsmouth commenced forming at the Motherbank yesterday. Each boat, instead of one gun, as in the last campaign, is armed with two heavy long-range guns and two howitzers. There are twenty-six at Portsmouth already fitted and in commission.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states his belief that Russia has agreed not to fortify the Aland islands again. It is said, he adds, that it is probable that Prussia will be admitted to the Conference, but only on condition of accepting the propositions of the Allies.

The first report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, the commissioners sent out last year by Lord Panmure to inquire into the state of the army in the Crimea, has just been issued. It bears date June 10, 1855, and has therefore been in the hands of the Government seven months. Its present interest is wholly documentary, its existence being solely due to the previous publication of the facts to which it bears witness.

The *Morning Herald* says: "Whatever may be said to the contrary, we have reason to know that preparations on the part of our Government, at all events, for a future campaign, are not going forward, as it is believed they are by those who are content to receive without question the ministerial announcements."

The *United Service Gazette* says that a Royal Warrant will shortly be issued, granting an increase to the pay of that most deserving class of men, the medical officers of the army.

Her Majesty, the *Morning Post* says, has determined on the creation of an "Order of Valour," to be open to all ranks of the army or navy who shall have been distinguished for conspicuous personal courage. The decoration will consist of a plain metal cross.

The *Times* Constantinople correspondent, writing on the 28th Jan., says: "A Grand Council assembled on the 26th Jan., to discuss the propositions of the representatives of the Allies on the fourth point. It is believed that they are accepted."

Foreign and Colonial.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

The story of Mr. Murray's rupture with the Court of Persia has now come out. There was a certain Mirza Hashim, a Persian *employé*, who, dissatisfied with his salary, applied for an increase. The application was refused, and the Mirza was told that if he did not like his salary he might seek his fortunes elsewhere. When Mr. Murray reached Teheran, the Mirza was under the protection of the British Mission, and an object of intense hatred of the Sadr, or Prime Minister. So long as the Mirza remained, the British Minister could not come to a good understanding with the Sadr; and, to get rid of him and protect him at the same time, Mr. Murray appointed Mirza Hashim British agent at Shiraz. The Sadr instantly claimed the Mirza as a Persian *employé*, and threatened to seize him if he left the Embassy. Mr. Murray persisted in his appointment. The Sadr, violating the sanctity of the Embassy, caused the wife of the Mirza to be carried off. Mr. Murray demanded her liberation: the Sadr not only refused, but coarsely intimated that Mr. Murray had a close and personal interest in the Mirza's wife. Upon this Mr. Murray again demanded the liberation of the woman and the retraction of the calumny—threatening as an alternative to strike his flag. The Persian still refused, and the British Minister struck his flag. It is obscurely intimated that other influences were brought to bear upon Persia and accelerated the rupture.

UNITED STATES.

The United States mail steam-ship *Atlantic* brings advices from New York to the 19th inst. The organisation of Congress was apparently as far off as ever. No Speaker had been chosen, and several propositions to elect by plurality of votes had been rejected. In accordance with instructions from Attorney-General Cushing, an investigation was taking

place in the Cincinnati law court into certain filibustering designs against Ireland.

The journals are full of comments on the relations between the States and England; which they regard as very alarming. They seem to consider the recall of Mr. Buchanan as inevitable, and mention as probable, the sending of a special message by the President to the Senate intimating that he has suspended diplomatic intercourse with England.

A large filibustering expedition, destined for San Juan, was being openly organised at New Orleans, and, according to a despatch from Washington, published in the *New York Tribune*, the leaders had received assurances from the United States' District Attorney that he would take no steps to prevent the departure of the expeditionary vessels.

John Mitchell had delivered an address on the "Ripening of the Revolution in Ireland," in which he indulges in the foulest abuse of England. He said that in the event of a war—England and France against America—he could promise an army of "40,000 armed Irishmen to invade Ireland at their own expense." In the conclusion of his address, he advised patience, and frantically wound up with an appeal to the hereditary hatred of England.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor of Austria, as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally, Queen Victoria, has granted a pardon to Colonel Turr.

Marshal Prince Paskiewitch died at Warsaw, on the 1st inst.

The Provincial Diet of Holstein has passed, after a long debate, and by a majority of 40 to 6, a resolution declaring its want of confidence in the Minister Scheel. A second resolution, carried by 41 to 7 votes, authorises Scheel's impeachment.

The *Paris Presse* says, in its Thursday's edition: "We write this at three o'clock, and already we have received the speech of the Queen of England."

The Queen of Spain has presented a cloak ornamented with garnets, of the value of 200,000 reals, to a statue of the Virgin of Sorrows, in one of the churches.

The unhappy people of Poland are suffering from a new scourge, probably the effect of bad or insufficient food—typhus, which has broken out with great virulence and is sweeping away large numbers of the population.

According to a statement made before the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Guérin-Meneville, a cure for hydrophobia has been discovered in Russia. It consists of a powder formed by pounding a little insect, the golden cetonides, found on rose-trees; it is administered internally, produces a long and profound sleep, and in many cases is followed by a cure.

The journals just received from Jassy are full of accounts of the liberation of the serfs. Almost all the *propriétaires* refuse the indemnity allowed them by the law of abolition.

The 100th anniversary of the birthday of Mozart was celebrated at Frankfurt in a manner worthy of that eminent composer. A vocal and instrumental concert, to which all the philharmonic societies, both Catholic and Protestant, lent the aid of their talents, took place in the Church of St. Paul. The "Requiem" and the oratorio of "David Repentant" were finely executed. At the same hour a similar honour was paid to the memory of the illustrious *maestro* in every capital in Germany.

The use of chloroform on the occasion of the approaching interesting event in the Imperial circle, at Paris, is being discussed, the suggestion being urged from high quarters on this side of the Channel.

A cradle in the shape of a vessel, and forming a *chef d'œuvre* of different arts, surpassing in beauty and taste the celebrated one of the King of Rome, will be presented by the city of Paris to the child of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

Her Majesty's ship *Polypheusus* was totally lost in the Baltic, on the 29th ult., south of Hansholm Light, north-west coast of Jutland. The master and fourteen hands were drowned; the stores, &c., will be saved. A strong current and fog were the cause of the accident.

OUR CRITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The *Morning Advertiser* of Monday says: "We mentioned a few days ago that our Government were prepared to make some concessions to the American Government, in reference to the differences between the two countries; but we are sorry to say these concessions are not such as will satisfy America, and that consequently there is yet no prospect of a solution of our difficulties with the United States in respect to the Central American question. Indeed the relations of the two Governments are in as critical a state as they possibly could be, short of an open rupture. Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, will shortly be recalled from this Court, and we are informed, on the best authority, that the President of the United States insists on the recall of Mr. Crampton by our Government; and that in the event of his not being withdrawn by a certain fixed day, that his passports will be sent to him. The omission in the Royal Speech of any allusion to our American relations has given rise to much speculation: and it is alleged, that a leading member of the Peelite party intends to bring forward a motion on the subject in the House of Commons."

The *Times* of Monday states that, from the tenor of the recent news from the United States, it is plain that the President is as much absorbed in one of the parties now dividing the House of Representatives as the merest placeman in the House of Commons. Every day the *Times* thinks we may expect to hear that our

Minister at Washington has received his passports, and is on his way home. That, of course, will compel a similar proceeding on our part. The *Times* does not think these results would be serious, as a channel can always be found for communications. "We have done all (adds the *Times*) we can to satisfy the American Cabinet, and cannot go further; and whatever we might suffer from a war, the British people would rather go to war at once than submit to a national degradation."

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. Bright took a different view of the subject from the *Times*. In reference to the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty he said:—

Now, he was not about to deny at all that the words of that treaty might be shown or be made by a person as impartial as we could expect to be, to appear to be more in favour of the view taken by the English Government than the American Government. That was the opinion to which he had inclined on examining it. But at the same time he thought it was certain the American Government understood it to mean the other thing, or else they would never have agreed to it. And therefore he did not wonder that they took a different opinion than that of our own Government. But whatever the view was, it was not worth a straw to England. We had got a small town of 400 or 500 houses, called Belize, at the mouth of the river Belize, and two small islands, which were perhaps of no value at all; and at any rate the people of this country were not going to engage in everlasting difficulties with the United States on this account. Lord Clarendon was willing to put it to arbitration, but it was one of those cases in which arbitration was difficult. If the arbitration were to decide whether the treaty was as the English Government said it was, or whether it was as the American Government said it was, then the American Government would give notice and abandon the treaty, because they would never consent that the protectorate and occupation of England should continue, whilst they understood it should be abolished, and still adhere to a treaty which said they should never occupy, and therefore the end would be that the treaty would be at an end, and things would be just as if it had never been made; and the result would be that the United States, being on the spot, as compared with this country, would be pushing some way or other—some of their ways he did not think were very wise or very just—in that direction, and there could be no doubt that whether we went to war or not, our children would find that the whole of these countries were either in the actual possession or under the dominant influence of the United States of America, and nothing we could ever do could prevent it. (Hear, hear.)

He thought our Government were in the wrong as respects the enlistment question:—

Well, the English Government stopped the enlistment, but they did not make what the American Government called sufficient reparation or apology. So far as he understood it, in making an apology they denied the commission of the offence; which was very much like finding a man guilty, and saying, "The man is not guilty," but we hope he will never do so any more." (Laughter.) In this case they seemed to express regret that they had violated the laws of the United States, and at the same time to argue that they had not violated the laws; but perhaps we should see more when the Government laid on the table of the House all the correspondence with regard to the matter. But this point was undeniable, that our Government was in error in the course they had taken; they had fallen into the very thing Mr. Gibson warned them against, when he said, "You must get into trouble with these Governments, if they are neutral." What should we have said, if the Russians had engaged privateers in the harbours of America? And what was the difference between engaging men on board ships and engaging men upon the land? (Hear, hear.) It was quite clear that our Government was wrong; but the Americans said we had not made atonement sufficient; Mr. Crampton had obviously violated the laws of the United States; they could not banish Mr. Crampton, because it was contrary to the rules of international proceedings; but his influence for good must necessarily be greatly impaired in that country, and therefore they asked us to recall him. It might be very unpleasant to withdraw a Minister, but there were things much more unpleasant than that. It was not so long since that we had a minister kicked out of Madrid, in consequence of a very unpleasant despatch from our present Premier, which he had read there; and if our Government said, "We won't recall Mr. Crampton, because it is contrary to the dignity of this country," he (Mr. Bright) was of opinion that it was contrary to the dignity of this country to violate the laws of the United States, and to take the course we had taken. No newspaper in England, that he had seen, had denied that our Government was wrong in this matter. (Hear, hear.) But if we did not recall Mr. Crampton, the American Government would be in a very difficult position.

A wish having been expressed that Mr. Bright should prepare a resolution embodying his sentiments on the American question, the honourable member drew up a resolution, which was moved by Mr. Watts, the Mayor of Manchester, to the effect that this Chamber urged the consideration of the subjects forming the difficulty in a conciliatory spirit, with a view to avoid the danger that must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

The Committee of the Nightingale Fund have published a circular containing a letter from Miss Nightingale, dated Scutari, January 6, accepting the offer of the fund now in progress to found a Training School for Nurses, and naming a Council, as requested by the committee, to co-operate with her. In her letter to Mr. Sidney Herbert, one of the honorary secretaries of the committee, Miss Nightingale says:—

It is impossible to me to express what I have felt in regard to the sympathy and the confidence shown to me by the originators and supporters of this scheme. Ex-

posed as I am to be misinterpreted and misunderstood, in a field of action in which the work is new, complicated, distant from many who sit in judgment upon it,—it is indeed an abiding support to have such sympathy and such appreciation brought home to me in the midst of labour and difficulties all but overpowering. I must add, however, that my present work is such as I would never desert for any other, so long as I see room to believe that what I may do here is unfinished. May, I, then, beg you to express to the Committee, that I accept their proposal, provided I may do so on their understanding of this great uncertainty, as to when it will be possible to me to carry it out.

She names as her council, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Bracebridge, Lord Ellesmere, Colonel Jebb, Sir James Clark, Mr. Bowman, the Dean of Hereford, Sir John McNeill, Dr. Bence Jones. In another letter, Miss Nightingale says, that, situated as she is at Scutari, when she cannot look forward to a month, much less a year, to "furnish a cut and dried prospectus" of her plans is what she would not if she could, and could not if she would—

I would not if I could, because everything which succeeds is not the production of a scheme of rules and regulations made before hand, but of a mind observing and adapting itself to wants and events. I could not if I would, because it is simply impossible to find time in the midst of one overpowering work to digest and concoct another; and if it could be done it would be simply bad, and to be hereafter altered or destroyed.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Andrew Agnew will, it is stated, start for Wighton on Liberal principles. The seat is rendered vacant by Lord Dalrymple's retirement.

The election for Leeds will take place to-morrow. Mr. Baines, it is expected, will be elected without opposition.

The Rochester election also comes off to-morrow. Both the candidates, Mr. Bodkin and Mr. W. Martin, are very busily engaged in canvassing the electors.

Mr. Samuel Warren's canvass at Midhurst, it is said, has been thoroughly successful, and places him beyond the reach of opposition. "It is," says the enthusiastic *Herald*, "considered a singular incident in the history of what Mr. Disraeli would term 'literary statesmanship,' that, on the same day, Mr. Macaulay announced that he had taken leave of political life, and Mr. Samuel Warren, claiming the suffrages of the electors of Midhurst, stated his intention to commence his political existence."

The election for Cambridge University comes off to-morrow (Thursday), the poll being kept open till the 11th. Both Mr. Walpole and Mr. Denman have announced their opposition to the proposal for opening places of recreation such as the British Museum and Crystal Palace on Sunday. On the subject of Maynooth, the former says: "I have always considered the grant to Maynooth altogether wrong, and have never done anything to support it; and you know, I believe, that I advocated in office Mr. Spooner's motion for inquiry. If I could see my way to such a result, I would gladly get rid of it; but I confess that I am so far embarrassed by the complications caused by the act which made it perpetual, that I cannot say beforehand, and I do not think that I ought to say beforehand, how I should deal with any specific measures."

The election for Tamworth, in the room of Captain Townshend, now Marquis of Townshend, is fixed for to-morrow. It is understood that there will be no opposition to the return of Lord Raynham, his son.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Sir James W. Hogg, are spoken of as candidates to represent the county of Middlesex on the Conservative interest at the next election. Mr. Grantley Berkeley has also been named as likely to come forward, in the event of either of the above declining to stand.

Sir Montagu Cholmely is named as the probable successor to Mr. Christopher Nisbet in the representation of North Lincolnshire.

The election to the vacancy caused in the representation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne came off yesterday. Mr. G. Ridley was returned without opposition. Mr. Walters issued an address on Saturday, thanking the electors who had forwarded a requisition to him, and stating that, though he will not contest the present election he will offer himself at the next general election, or upon any other vacancy. Some of the London papers announced the Hon. Mr. Campbell as a candidate for the vacant seat, but he made no public appearance. It is said that he was in Newcastle, but, seeing the position of Mr. Ridley, he declined coming forward.

The Edinburgh election merits more space than we can give to it. Another candidate for the representation of the city of Edinburgh has come into the field—namely, Mr. Francis Brown Douglas, advocate, one of the magistrates of the city. Mr. Brown Douglas is brought forward on account of the unpopularity of Mr. Black's views with a large body of the electors on the subject of Maynooth and the Scotch Public-house Act. The new candidate, in his address, expresses his opposition to the Maynooth Endowment, and his determination to resist any interference with the Forbes McKenzie Act for restricting traffic in intoxicating liquors. Mr. Brown Douglas is in politics a Liberal. There was a large meeting of his supporters a few evenings ago, at which Mr. Duncan, Mr. Laren, Mr. Ayton, and other influential citizens, came forward on his behalf. A meeting of electors was held on Thursday, in the Music-hall there, called by Mr. Adam Black, to hear his address, as a candidate for the city. The meeting was a very crowded one, and at the instance of the Lord Provost, who presided, adopted an address expressing their warmest gratitude and regard to Mr. Macaulay, and bidding him an affectionate farewell.

Mr. Black, in the course of his speech, said he had been charged with entertaining anti-Protestant principles, because he would not vote against the Maynooth endowment. Now, he made bold to say that there was not a man there who had more constantly and consistently maintained the true ground and fundamental doctrine of Protestantism, which was this—that a man's religion rested only between him and his Creator, and that neither priest nor king had a right to interfere with these opinions, and no Government had any right to elevate one section of religionists and to depress another. (Cheers and hisses.) Now, with these opinions, he came to consider the case of Ireland. He found there that an Established Church was maintained at the expense of 865,535*l.* for the benefit of about 852,864 persons belonging to that communion. The Catholics in Ireland numbered nearly 6,500,000, and they received as compensation for their support of an alien Church the Maynooth endowment. The Catholics paid 2*s.* a-head, or 12*s.* per family, every year to support Protestantism, and the return they got was 1*d.* per family for the support of their religion, the Presbyterians receiving back about half their proportion of contribution in the shape of *Regium Donum*. Now, he would ask any reasonable man if this was justice. (Hear, hear.) He quite agreed that the money paid to Maynooth should be drawn, but let them have fair play. He should most heartily support any motion to inquire into the whole subject of the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, but he would not be any party to a motion that merely gave one religious sect a triumph over another. (Cheers.) A resolution in favour of Mr. Black was passed amid loud cheering and some disapprobation.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere was yesterday re-elected for Taunton without opposition.

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

A collision took place in the Channel, off Folkestone, on Sunday evening, between the Josephine Willis, Captain Canney, one of the London and New Zealand line-of-packet ships, and a powerful iron screw steam-ship, called the Mangerton, bound to the Thames, from Limerick, which resulted in the foundering of the former ship, and, it is feared, a lamentable sacrifice of life. She had 100 souls on board at the time of the disaster. The steamer struck the ship amidships with such tremendous force as to cut her down to the water's edge. A scene of the most painful description immediately ensued amongst the passengers on board the Josephine Willis, and a rush was made to get on board the steamer, which was then ascertained to be the Mangerton, Captain Boucher, from Limerick. Unhappily, from some unexplained cause, Captain Boucher almost directly backed his vessel out from the wreck. He may have had some good reason for doing so, but it is alleged that had he remained or stood by, the larger portion of those on board the ship might have been rescued. Only a few managed to scramble on board the steamer; others were accidentally picked up some time afterwards. Captain Canney, who throughout the whole of the trying scene exhibited the most noble and seamanlike conduct, endeavoured to pacify the terrified creatures by assuring them that if they only attended to his orders they would all be saved. He called to them to come aft, where the bulk of the passengers were last seen. The ship then heeled over with the end of her yards in the water, and what became of her living freight is at present a matter of conjecture. The Mangerton steamer appears not to have made any attempt to go in search of the ship she had run into. Her bows and stern were completely driven in by the force of the collision, and on sounding the pumps, it was ascertained that she was making water. Her fore compartment was partly full; still, however, no serious consequences were entertained of her condition. In addition to those who got on board her from the wreck, she picked up a boat containing several persons, and at six o'clock on Monday morning she anchored off Deal, where several of the rescued passengers were put ashore. She then went into Ramsgate harbour and landed the remainder of those she had on board belonging to the Josephine Willis, in all about twenty-nine. Amongst them were the first and second officers, the surgeon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray. It was then ascertained that at midnight a boat had reached Folkestone from the wreck with several of the crew, and from their statements Lloyd's agents concluded that, as they reported they had left the wreck on her beam ends, with the passengers and crew shifting cargo and pumping, there was a chance of saving her, and a number of fishing boats and luggers put to sea in the direction of the wreck, in the hope of rendering her aid. Some of them returned without having seen anything of the ill-fated ship. Several bodies, however, were observed floating about, and three were washed ashore, one evidently a passenger (name unknown) with a life-preserver fastened round his body.

As yet but an imperfect list has been obtained of those known to have been brought on shore. The following are the only names sent up:—Mr. Henry G. Ray and Mrs. Ray, of Milton, near Sittingbourne; Walter Wright, George Horner, W. W. Wallis, Mr. Ford, S. Scott, C. Fleming, steward, passengers' cook, boatswain's mate, 1 midshipman, 1 apprentice, 3 boys, 2 sailors, and ship's butcher.

The sunken vessel has been visited by several steamers, &c., and from the survey of the divers she appears to be a total wreck. The Mangerton steamer—the vessel that ran into the Josephine Willis—remains at Ramsgate. She has been seized, under Admiralty warrant, for the loss of the ship. The last that was seen of the captain—if the passenger cook speaks correctly—was after the ship had fallen over on

her beam-ends, with her top-gallant yards in the water. He was clinging to a henceop in the water, together with two females. As yet the list of those drowned cannot be accurately made up. As far, however, as can be gleaned, the number is between sixty and seventy. An inquest on the body of three of the sufferers has been commenced at Folkestone.

THE WEEK'S CRIMINAL RECORD.

A whole family has been murdered in Westminster. Early on Sunday morning, a man, about thirty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and of repulsive aspect, presented himself at Bow-street station. Being introduced to Mr. Inspector Dodd, he stated, with the most perfect calmness and composure, that he had murdered his wife. The self-accused murderer stated that his name was William Bousfield, and that he resided at No. 4, Portland-street, Soho-square, and that he was by trade a newsvendor and tobacconist. He said that he had that morning killed his wife by stabbing her in the neck with a chisel, and that, in consequence of that act, he was now desirous of delivering himself up into the hands of justice. This statement having been duly entered, Inspector Dodd proceeded to Portland-street. Not a person in the house appeared to be astir. After knocking some time at the door, there came down a person, to whom the inspector communicated the intelligence that a murder had been committed, and that he had come to inquire into the circumstances. This was the first intelligence that reached the house in reference to the horrible tragedy which had been perpetrated within its walls. The inspector learned that Bousfield occupied the shop and parlours of the house, and he accordingly tried the parlour door. Finding it locked, he burst it open and entered, when, to his horror, he found not only the body of the murdered wife, but the dead bodies of three young children lying on their beds, all the bodies being cold and rigid. The inspector returned to Bow-street, and entered the charge against the prisoner. When it was read over to the prisoner, he said, somewhat gloomily, "I hope the children are not all dead," but added nothing more. He was examined by Dr. Snitch, the medical officer at the police-court, who at once pronounced that he had not been drinking, and that he had no reason to suppose that he was of unsound mind. The bodies of the murdered woman and her three children have been removed to St. James's Workhouse, Poland-street, where they await an inquest by the coroner for Westminster. It seems that Bousfield has for some time been engaged at various theatres as an "extra." His idleness and neglect of his business led to frequent disputes with his wife, who was often heard designating him a worthless, idle fellow. On Monday, the wretched man was examined at Marlborough-street, and fully committed on the capital charge of murdering his wife and three children!

On Monday morning, at the City Court-house, Manchester, James Monaghan, George Barry, and Edmund Dunn, who had been remanded till next Thursday, on a charge of administering poison to the late John Monaghan, in August last, were brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Mr. Justice Erle, on Saturday, charged with forging a will for the said John Monaghan, three weeks subsequent to his death. Terence M'Loughlin, who had been remanded on Wednesday last to this day, for aiding in the forgery, and James Keefe, charged with committing perjury before the surrogate in connexion with the same case, were also placed at the bar with the three first-named prisoners. The result was, that Monaghan, Dunn, M'Loughlin, and Keefe were committed for trial at the next assizes on the charge of forgery.

It is believed that the trial of William Palmer in the Rugeley poisoning case, will take place at the May sitting of the Central Criminal Court. The writs of *certiorari* granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, to bring up the depositions and inquiries in the case of John Parsons Cook, Anne Palmer, and Walter Palmer, are made returnable on the 15th of April, the first day of Easter Term. It is stated that Lord Campbell or the Lord Chief Baron will preside. The Attorney-General, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Huddleston, will conduct the prosecution, and Sir F. Theisger and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins have been intrusted with the defence. Another attempt to declare Palmer a bankrupt is likely to be made. His liabilities are stated to be 15,000*l.*

Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Court arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle; and held a Court and Privy Council in the afternoon. At the Court, M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, delivered his new credentials; Mr. Alfred Rücker, Minister of the Hanse Towns, had his first audience; and Sir Henry Bulwer had an audience on his return from Tuscany. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Baron George Bramwell, Mr. William C. Roe, Chief Justice of Ceylon; Mr. Matthew Sausse, Puisne Judge of Bombay; Mr. William E. Logan, Director of the Geological Survey in Canada; Mr. Benson Maxwell, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island; Mr. Richard M'Causland, Recorder of Singapore. Her Majesty delivered to Lord Gough his gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

Amongst the visitors at the Castle have been Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.M., and Colonel Simmons, R.E.

Lord Clarendon and the American Minister (Mr. Buchanan) are said to have got to "words" on Tuesday, at the Foreign-office, on the question of Central America.

The Earl of Listowel died at Dublin on Monday, of paralysis. The deceased nobleman, who was in his fifty-sixth year, is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Ennismore, a young officer of the Guards, who highly distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, and is at present serving on the staff of the army in the Crimea.

The Queen has granted an annual pension of 50*l.*, chargeable upon the civil list, to Mr. John Dalton, of Dublin, the author of several Irish historical works, including the *Army List* of King James II.; the latter not yet completed.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Edmond Logan, Esq., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

On Saturday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-General Patrick Grant, C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces, and second member of Council on the Madras establishment. Lieut.-General Grant, afterwards dined with the Directors, at the London Tavern, when they were honoured with the company of numerous civil and military officers of high rank; amongst whom were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Gough, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, the Right Hon. R. Lowe, and others. The occasion derived unusual interest from the circumstance of General Grant's appointment furnishing the first example of a departure from the old exclusive rule which heretofore debarred all officers in the East India Company's service from the higher class of military commands, and confined them to the officers of the Royal army.

The Earl Fitzwilliam has been suffering from severe illness, with which he was seized on Saturday last, but is now somewhat better.

Mr. Peter Bayne, M.A., author of "The Christian Life," and editor of the *Commonwealth*, an excellent Glasgow newspaper, has won the Blackwell prize of 40*l.* for the best essay "On the Elements which Constitute a Nation's Greatness."

The Rev. G. R. Moncrieff, M.A., is appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a pension of 50*l.* on Miss Thomasina Ross, "known for her long connexion with literature and her admirable translations from the French, German, and Spanish."

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office, which sat two hours.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a baronetcy upon Lieut.-General Sir J. Burgoyne, K.C.B., in consideration of the long and faithful services which from an early period in the late war down to the siege of Sebastopol, have connected his name with the principal achievements of the British army.—*Times*.

Miscellaneous News.

The Lord Mayor of London, on Wednesday, entertained at the Mansion House the chairman and members of the New Metropolitan Board of Works.

Lord Lyttelton, a few days ago, delivered a lecture entitled "A few Thoughts about Shakspeare," to the members of the Midland Institute at Birmingham.

A meeting was held in Worcester Guildhall, on Friday evening, to petition Parliament in favour of measures of Administrative Reform, and to memorialise the Queen for an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fall of Kars.

On Monday, a parliamentary paper was issued, showing that the number of railway passengers in the half-year ending 30th June last was 51,815,149, and the corresponding period of the preceding year the number was 50,367,404.

The Court of Queen's Bench has discharged the rule for a new trial in the Case of *Carton v. Ireland*, in which a publican had taken a crossed cheque, and crossed it anew to another bank. An affidavit by the clerk who stole the cheque was the ground for the application—the Court held him to be unworthy of credence.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works took place on Monday, in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, for the election of an architect, and on general business. Mr. John Thwaites in the chair. There were sixteen candidates for the office; Mr. Marrable was declared duly elected. A conversation took place as to the weekly day of meeting, when, on a division, Friday was fixed.

The extension of the field of employment for the many females who have to support themselves (and often some of their relations)—and whose remuneration, in the ordinary spheres of employment, is brought down by excessive competition—is receiving increased attention. Their successful employment in telegraphing has already been noticed. The *Spectator* says that the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, has appointed a "clerkess" in the State Paper-office—a married lady, with four children.

Notwithstanding the War, Birkenhead, Andover, Southampton, Plymouth, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, have established, or re-established, schools of art during the past year, making at the present time a total of sixty-three schools throughout the United Kingdom. At the beginning of this year, Manchester started elementary drawing classes in no fewer than fourteen parochial schools; each class numbers forty students, and each student pays a penny a week for the instruction, which is thus wholly self-supporting.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, and almost every "person of note" in Dublin, attended the inaugural banquet of the new Lord Mayor, on Thursday. The Earl of Carlisle said, he should hail peace, when all claims of faith and honour are secured, with "unmeasured joy." The Lord Chancellor said, there was nothing at which himself and his judicial friends would rejoice more than

at the intelligence that "a heavy cause has been settled." Mr. Recorder Shaw, while indulging in anticipations of peace, also expressed a hope that we shall not be overreached in diplomacy.

A deputation, headed by Sir James Duke, on Friday waited upon the Lord Chief Justice at the Court of Queen's Bench, to obtain a rule from his Lordship and the other Judges to make two o'clock p.m. on Saturdays the close of the day for serving legal notices, summonses, &c., so as to release solicitors and the managing and copying clerks at that hour. Lord Campbell highly approved of the principle of the movement, and expressed a hope that the present proposal would be found practicable. He added, that he would take the opinion of his learned brethren upon the subject.

At the close of Mr. T. Herapath's recent lecture on chemistry, at the Bristol Institution, Mr. Herapath, sen., rose and said that he found the public were very much alarmed at reading that prussic acid could not be detected in a poisoned person after fourteen days, and that strychnine could not be detected after one hour; and as given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, "that cocculus indicus could not be detected in beer." He begged to assure them that prussic acid had been found by him in a body which had been buried two months; that strychnine could be found in the body as long as the fluids remained in it; and that he had not only found the alkaloid of cocculus indicus in beer, but in fish which had been poisoned with it, and in a human subject which had been buried ten months.

At an adjourned meeting of the Railway Shareholders' Protection Association, held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Mr. Malins in the chair, the report of the committee was submitted. It stated that the committee had been in communication with many influential proprietors, and had obtained many important offers of co-operation and every indication of liberal pecuniary support; and they purpose, with a view to a rapid and efficient organisation of the association, to obtain, with all convenient speed, lists of the shareholders in the various lines, when a direct application will be made to every individual to enrol himself a member of the association, and they are encouraged to believe that the result will be such a concentration of the proprietary influence as must speedily make itself felt in the conduct of railway affairs. The report was unanimously approved, and a council appointed, with power to add to their number, to manage the affairs of the association.

A preliminary meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, convened by a considerable number of the members of the House of Lords who had sat in the House of Commons with Mr. Hume, and who were of opinion that the gratitude of the public for the long services of that gentleman ought to be manifested by the erection of a monument to his memory. Among the peers and members of Parliament present were: Earl Fortescue (in the chair), the Earl of Besborough, Lord Broughton, Lord Hatherton, Lord Panmure, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Ebrington, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Hon. F. Byng, Sir James Duke, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Duncan, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Gore Langston, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., and other gentlemen. Lord Panmure proposed, and Lord Grosvenor seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to: "That a general meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Hume be called at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, the 16th inst., at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Hume." Earl Fortescue will take the chair at the public meeting.

Literature.

Greece and the Greeks of the Present Day. By EDMOND ABOUT. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome. By EDMOND ABOUT. Translated by L. C. C. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

THESE volumes, by the same author, belong to the same series—Constable's Foreign Miscellany—but are wholly unlike in character. The former is a narrative of travel and residence in Greece; with descriptions of the country—its agriculture, industry, and commerce,—pictures of the King and Court, the people, family life, and society,—and detailed accounts of the state of the Government, administration, finance, and religion. It is a most interesting book; in its narrative and descriptive parts it glows with colour and overflows with vivacity of feeling—and in its more serious chapters, it presents social and statistical facts carefully and clearly, and is calm and intelligent in the judgments it pronounces. The book has made a great sensation among Greeks; and has been abundantly abused: but it appears that it has had no answer. Its evidence as to the character of the Greeks of to-day, is quite in accordance with that alike of political and commercial men, at home and abroad, who have been brought much into contact with Greeks; and brands them, with a very few great exceptions, as a people whose faithlessness and corruptness are equalled only by their prejudice and pride. The translator of this volume has written a preface, in which he, apparently knowing the Greeks by personal experience, adds confirmation to M. About's testimony. Yet, we are glad that the latter is found to say as much that is hopeful as

this:—"The Greek people is sick, but it is not incurable."

Our readers will be glad to see how M. About writes on this inexhaustible subject of Greece:—here is the

COUNTRY AND CLIMATE.

"About a mile from Piræus, a few vines and almond trees begin to show themselves; and a little further the road crosses an imperceptible stream,—Antonius informed me that it was the Cephissus. From this the road becomes rather prettier; it passes by an olive wood which formerly encircled the town, but which the War of Independence, and the rigorous winter of 1849-50, have devastated one after another. These thick trees with gnarled trunk and pale scanty foliage, are the only green things to be seen in winter in the plain of Athens. In summer the landscape is no gayer: the fig-trees near spread out their broad vigorous leaves, the vine which crawls at a few feet above the earth may cover itself with leaves and fruit; yet a thick dust, which the wind raises in eddies, covers everything with a monotonous tint, and gives even to fertility a forlorn appearance. It is in spring that Attica must be seen in all her splendour, when the anemones, as high as the tulips in our gardens, blend their bright variegated colours; when the bees come down from Hymettus and hum among the daffodils; when the thrushes chatter among the olive-trees, before the young foliage has yet been covered with a layer of dust; when the grass which must disappear at the end of May, comes up green and crisp wherever there is a little soil; and the tall barley, mixed with flowers, undulates with the sea-breeze; a white and glowing radiance gilds the earth, and brings home to the imagination that Divine light that clothes the heroes in the Elysian fields. The air is so pure and transparent, that it appears necessary only to stretch out the arm to touch the furthest mountains—it transmits sound so faithfully, that you can hear the bell of the flocks feeding at half a league away, or the cry of the eagles, themselves lost sight of in the sky. But this beautiful sky is subject to the most strange caprices. I remember that on the day of my arrival in Athens, I wished to go up to the top of Hymettus before breakfast; and I was much surprised at hearing that this mountain, which seemed so close to us, was more than two hours from our house. The weather was fine; about mid-day the south-west wind began to blow: this is the celebrated Sirocco so terrible in the African deserts, and which extends its influence not only to Athens, but also to Rome. The air by degrees grew thick; a few white clouds spotted with grey, accumulated at the horizon; objects became less distinct, sounds less clear; a feeling of suffocation seemed to weigh over the earth. I felt an unknown lassitude come over me and deprive me of my strength. The next day, it was the turn for the north wind—it made itself known at once by its strong voice, rough and whistling; it shook the trees, beat against the houses as if ready to overthrow them; and, above all, it had borrowed from Thrace a degree of cold so sharp and piercing, that we shivered in our cloaks by the side of the fire. Fortunately the north wind does not blow every day. I have spent a whole winter at Athens, during which it has not shown itself fifteen times; but when it is let loose, it is terrible. . . . Greece is an unwholesome country; the fertile plains, the rugged rocks, the smiling shores, all conceal fever; whilst breathing the balmy air of the orange trees, poison is inhaled. It would seem as if in the old East, the air itself is falling into decomposition. . . . A few millions would be necessary to drain the marshes, make the country wholesome, and save a whole people."

M. About declares that the celebrity of the Greek beauty is greater than it deserves; and that whoever expects to find the family of the Venus of Milos at Athens, will soon discover that he has been deceived. "The Athenian women are neither beautiful nor well-made; one sees nothing in the town but ugly creatures with broad noses, flat feet, and ill-formed waists." This ugliness of the Athenian type is accounted for by the author, from the fact that Athens was an Albanian village, only twenty-five years ago; and has been rapidly peopled with men of all kinds and nations. But in some privileged country nooks the true Greek beauty is still to be found, although comparatively rarely. Our author was so fortunate as to pass a night in a cottage among the mountains of Arcadia; and there found—

A FAMILY OF STATUES.

"On the threshold of this poor house we had caught sight of some splendid costumes, and a family of statues. There was in the foreground a young woman, tall and well-made, and with a majestic appearance almost royal. Her blue eyes looked upon us with tranquil curiosity, like the vagueness of those large eyes of the statues which for twenty centuries contemplate the tumultuous life of man. Her face, of a fine oval, had the graceful paleness of marble; it was the Velléda of Mairdron with still finer lines and greater calmness. Two long tresses, falling unartificially down her cheeks, lengthened her face still more, and made it somewhat dreamy. Her waist, unconstrained by stays, showed supple grace and fresh vigour. Her hands and naked feet had such delicate joints that any duchess might have envied them; her whole being was such a flower of beauty, that she would have embellished the richest dress, without receiving from it any additional beauty. Her dress, wonderfully suited to her, showed a tasteful consciousness of what most adorned her. As many costumes as there are women, may be met with in these country districts—nothing varies more capriciously than the dress of these peasant women; they choose at will the pattern which most becomes the beauty of each—one is an artist whose costume is a masterpiece. . . . This woman, thus clothed, astonished the eyes by her singular splendour. Her husband might be about five years older than herself, that is, about twenty-three or twenty-four. He was very tall, without seeming lanky, and slender without being thin. His features, purely chiselled, had something childlike, notwithstanding the presence of a growing moustache; and his long black hair, falling over his shoulders, especially gave him the shy physiognomy of a peasant of Brittany. He wore a jacket and fustanella; sandals, or rather moccasins without heels; a cotton scarf, embroidered by his wife, was wound like a

turban round his head; his belt was armed with a dagger with a horn hilt—an inoffensive weapon, and whose innocence I would warrant. . . . All the family, even the little children, who ran away at our approach, were of remarkable beauty, in spite of their poverty and dirt."

It is melancholy to add, that these beautiful statues never use combs for their glorious locks, and never apply soap to their long delicate hands; when they dine, it is on a handful of herbs and wretched maize-bread; when they go to bed, it is on the bare ground, wrapping round them the clothes worn every day; and when they rise in morning, their whole toilet consists in rubbing their eyes! Such is M. About's statement of the condition, as to happiness and misery, of a peasant-family in poetical Arcadia! And now for a few sentences only on

GREEK CHARACTER.

"The same jealousy which formerly dictated the severe sentences of the ostracism, now causes all men who have risen above a certain level to be proscribed. Some are assassinated with the knife, others done to death by slander. Question a Greek about all the great names of his country, and he will not touch one without dirtying it. . . . There is not a Greek who is esteemed in Greece. . . . Greek patriotism manifests itself in two entirely opposite ways, from within, and from without the country. The Greeks abroad adore their common country, they strip themselves for her, and only think of the means of making her richer and greater. The Greeks within only think of how to shut the door of the country on the Greeks outside. . . . There is another point over which the most ardent apologists of the Greek nation are obliged to pass lightly—it is that of probity. The Greeks have made for themselves abroad a detestable reputation; in any country the name of Greek is used for a sharper or a swindler. I am obliged to admit that they do not deserve more than their reputation. I have been shown at the Court of King Otto, such an one, a superior officer, who has been several times caught cheating at cards; but the judges who have sold justice are not pointed out, nor the men in office who have sold themselves, nor the great officers of the Crown who have commanded bands of brigands: there would be too much to do. It is an axiom with the Greeks, that all means are good in order to get rich; lucky thieving is admired, as in ancient Sparta; blunders are pitied; he that is caught only blushes for one thing—for having let himself be found out. . . . The Greek nation is vivacious, lively, sober, intelligent, witty, and proud of these advantages; but it is undisciplined, jealous, selfish, and unscrupulous, and has a strong dislike to manual labour. Lastly, and this observation is of greater importance than all others, the population is stationary [notwithstanding the fertility of marriages], and has received no perceptible increase in twenty-five years."

We can give assurance that our extracts have left both the lightest and the gravest, the most amusing and the most instructive parts of the book untouched; and we doubt not that these specimens of its medium quality will send the reader of them to the volume itself.

The other volume by M. About, is a tale founded on incidents which actually occurred in Rome, some eighteen years ago; of which a record was printed in 1841, by the father of the beautiful and unhappy Tolla of the story; but that publication was suppressed, in consequence of its disclosing much that was deeply dishonourable in the conduct of an "illustrious" Roman family. M. About has been loudly accused of plagiarism; but the publishers have been unable to procure any copy of the work from which he is said to have taken more than materials for his story; and M. About is vindicating himself in a court of law. The tale has thus an inherent and a factitious interest; but would undoubtedly have lived by virtue of the former, without anything of the latter. It is a powerfully and gracefully-told tale; it has not merely what might be called well-discriminated character, but the very presence of living, breathing persons; its incidents are natural and deeply interesting—perhaps because they are nearly unvarnished facts; and the local colour given to the pictures is very wonderful, and not the least charm of the book. It is not a book, we think, for the quite youthful; but almost all other readers may find it an absorbing story of love, beauty, sorrow—faithlessness, family pride, and a broken heart.

Auto-biography of a Fugitive Negro: His Anti-Slavery Labours in the United States, Canada, and England. By SAMUEL KINGOLD WARD. London: John Snow.

THE appearance of this volume will excite an interest in the minds of all persons who saw and heard Mr. Ward, during his somewhat prolonged visit to this country; and that interest will, in the perusal of his autobiography, become solid satisfaction and delight, that he has been able to leave behind him, on his return to Toronto, such a memorial of his sojourn amongst us, and his labours for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause. Although Mr. Ward, in his preface, apologises for the defects of a book written under great pressure, in a limited time, and without the aid of journals or memoranda; and deprecates its being received as a specimen of what a well-educated Negro could do, or as a fair representation of what Negro talent can produce; we are of opinion that he need not be in any way ashamed either of its intellectual or literary qualities. It is written spiritedly and tersely, in good, vigorous English; with nothing of pretence to fine writing, but with much of real power and expressiveness. It shows, too, those mental characteristics—quick perception, shrewd judgment, robustness of thought—which most of our readers will probably have observed for themselves, in Mr.

Ward's sermons and speeches. As to its spirit and aim, the book is devoted most earnestly to the cause of the Negro; but, in the author, the Negro is less than the man: and it is a true man, ever most manly, that speaks to us in these pages. If we were to make extracts at any length, we should perhaps only diminish the interest with which our readers would afterwards open the book; and we take it for granted that they will do so; for we think all who derived advantage from Mr. Ward's labours, or pleasure from his remarkable addresses, ought to make it a matter of conscience to see this his parting memorial. So we shall only show the manner of the book by a single quotation, and that from the early pages; because everybody will look to see what Mr. Ward says of people and things in England, and, we may add, will find him no less interesting and amusing, in personal gossip and opinion, than Mrs. Stowe herself.

"Tradition is my only authority for my maternal ancestry: that authority saith, that on the paternal side my mother descended from Africa. Her mother, however, was a woman of light complexion; her grandmother, a mulattress; her great-grandmother, the daughter of an Irishman, named Martin, one of the largest slaveholders in Maryland—a man whose slaves were so numerous, that he did not know the number of them. My mother was of dark complexion, but straight silk-like hair; she was a person of large frame, of quick discernment, ready decision, great firmness, strong will, ardent temperament, and of a deep, devoted religious character. Though a woman, she was not of so pleasing a countenance as my father; and I am thought strongly to resemble her. Like my father, she was converted in early life, and was a member of the Methodist denomination (though a lover of all Christian denominations) until her death. This event, one of the most afflictive of my life, occurred on the first day of September, 1853, at New York. Since my father's decease I had not seen her for nearly a year; when, being about to sail for England, at the risk of being apprehended by the United States' authorities for a breach of this execrable Fugitive Slave Law, I sought my mother, found her, and told her I was about to sail that day for England. With a calmness and composure which she could always command when emergency required it, she simply said, in a quiet tone, 'To England, my son!'—embraced me, commended me to God, and suffered me to depart without a murmur. It was our last meeting. May it be our last parting! . . . In the midst of that peculiarly bereaved feeling inseparable from realising the thought that one is both fatherless and motherless, it was a sort of melancholy satisfaction to know that my dear parents were gone beyond the reach of slavery and the Fugitive Law. Endangered as their liberty always was, in the free Northern States of New York and New Jersey—doubly so after the law of 1851—I could but feel a great deal of anxiety concerning them. . . . I knew that there is no State in the American Union wherein there were not free and independent democratic republicans, and *soi-disant* Christians, 'ready, eye ready' to aid in overpowering and capturing a runaway, for pay. But when God was pleased to take my father, in 1851, and my mother, in 1853, I felt relief from the greatest earthly anxiety. Slavery had denied them education, property, caste, rights, liberty; but it could not deny them the application of Christ's blood, nor an admittance to the rest prepared for the righteous. They could not be buried in the same part of a common graveyard with the whites, in their native country; but they can rise at the sound of the first trumpet, in the day of resurrection. Yes, reader; we who are slaveborn derive a comfort and solace from the death of those dearest to us, if they have the sad misfortune to be SLAVES and AMERICANS, that you know not!"

The Suffering Saviour; or, Meditations on the Last Days of Christ upon Earth. By the Rev. F. W. KRUMMACHER, D.D. Translated by SAMUEL JACKSON. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

DR. KRUMMACHER has perhaps the most extensive reputation in the world, as a living popular religious writer:—from his own German, his works have been translated into English, French, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and Chinese. But we are inclined to think the volume now before us, both more intrinsically valuable, and more adapted to popularity and usefulness, than any that has proceeded from his pen. It is of the nature of a didactic commentary on the last scenes and incidents of our Lord's history:—so much of its contents as is expository of the evangelists' narrative, is discriminating and judicious; and its meditations and practical portions are marked by spirituality, deep feeling, and suggestiveness. Its characteristic faults are, an occasionally too near approach of sentiment to sentimentality, and, in a few instances, a style too formal and rhetorical for the solemn and pathetic themes treated of. These faults, as occurring in so good and devout a book, we would speak of gently; and only as a warning against imitation on the part of some readers who may derive their inspiration for religious discoursing from Dr. Krummacher's pages. The translation is exceedingly pleasing, and has the author's sanction.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace last week were 6,198.

The works of the Emperor Napoleon III. are now completed. The third and fourth volumes contain the lesser productions of the Emperor—the speeches, messages, proclamations, and public letters. Some extracts from an unfinished work, "On the Past and Future Conditions of the Artillery," are also included.

A rumour which has got abroad that Her Majesty's Theatre is to be opened this season by Mr. Lumley, with Madame Goldschmidt as the *prima donna*, is, we (*Daily News*) have every reason to believe, destitute of foundation. No such arrangement has been made; nor is there any likelihood that Jenny Lind will change her deliberate and fixed resolution to abandon the stage.

Cleanings.

Horace Vernet has just finished his great painting of the battle of the Alma.

Gentility is said to be eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher has not been paid.

What do we often drop, yet never stoop to pick up?—Answer: A hint.

If you wish to know whether anybody is superior to the prejudices of the world, ask him to draw a truck for you.

The Preston Temperance Society has purchased a malshin in that town for conversion into a Temperance Hall.

The Bonapartist "poets" are said to be busily engaged in the composition of poems intended to greet the Imperial infant.

A lady purchasing a second-hand waiter, asked the broker whether he thought it would answer? "Yes, ma'am," replied he, "without a question."

The Merthyr Board of Health, on the occasion of a recent meeting, had nothing to do, or even to talk about. The local reporter is thinking of emigrating.

The Duke of Newcastle made his appearance on Thursday in the House of Lords with a well-developed Crimean beard, as an evidence of his recent tour in the East.

A correspondent of the *Nashville Gazette*, who signs herself "Sophia," says that woman is twice as good as man, and proves it thus by the very orthography—W-o-m-a-n—double you. O man!

A writer in *Putnam's Monthly* (an American magazine), maintains that Raleigh and Bacon were the real authors of Shakespeare's dramas. A somewhat startling assertion this!

Professor Taylor recommends as the most effectual security for letters sent by post, the free use of sealing-wax to an envelope already well secured by the common adhesive material.

"In the name of the Prophet—figs!" A peripatetic vender of potatoes in London has this inscription on a brass plate affixed to a tin can—"Kossuth for ever! Hot baked potatoes."

The *Winconsin Mirror*, No. 1, intimates to its readers that it is printed in the woods, with not a house nearer than a mile to the printer's, but every probability that a city will soon exist on the spot.

Everything is turned upside down at the antipodes, and goes by contraries. A bag of white coals, says the *Bristol Mirror*, has been consigned to Miles and Kingston, from Australia.

In a breach of promise of marriage case recently, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, who was for the defendant, described his client as a "little deformed man, so short that, to look over two pence, he would have to stand on a sheet of paper."

At Thursday's ceremonial the Queen wore a magnificent white satin dress, brocaded with gold, and over it the purple robe of State, with its train borne by pages; Her Majesty's head was surmounted by a magnificent tiara of diamonds.

A good judge was asked which he preferred, Macaulay's "History of England" or Lord Mahon's? "Why," he replied, "you observe Lord Mahon has written his history; and by what I see Macaulay's will be written not only for but among posterity."

During the last two weeks Madame Goldschmidt has given a number of concerts in the provinces—at Reading, Exeter, Plymouth, and other places. They have been attended by great crowds, and the "Nightingale" has been everywhere received with acclamations.

In the current number of the *New Quarterly* there is a very discriminating comparison of the two greatest of modern poets, which concludes as follows: Tennyson is a consummate artist and a great poet. Longfellow is a great poet, who also comprehends the whole mystery of his art. But the artistic effort is less evident in his writings than in those of the laureate. The one looks on nature with the eye of an artist; the other values art only as it enables him to glorify nature; and each has his reward. Tennyson will be admired, and studied, and honoured for ever, as one of the very greatest of his craft; Longfellow's songs, "from beginning to end," will be treasured in the inmost hearts of thousands, till the world grows old and dotting. He is the true poet of the affections. His words are oftener remembered as counsellors and comforters in our daily joys and sorrows, hopes and despondencies, than those of any writer (we speak it with all reverence) since Shakespeare. How the whole English-speaking world welcomed the truthful teaching of the "Psalm of Life," and owned the stern moral of the "Goblet of Life," and of the "Light of Stars!" There is much more than mere pathos in "Footsteps of Angels" and "Resignation." In his mournful songs, the exquisite tenderness of Mrs. Hemans is united to a manly reticence and masculine self-control, which forms a peculiar characteristic of Longfellow's poetry. He never dwells on scenes of grief and sorrow merely to exhibit his power of drawing tears. He tells us a tale of sorrow; but, like the Grecian painter of old, he covers the faces of his sufferers with a veil, well knowing that the highest art of the poet or the painter falls far short of the power in every human heart to represent such scenes to itself. He has no sympathy with sentimental sobbings and weak repinings. His lesson ever is,—

"Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

THERE IS A SALE OF LINEN-DRAPESTY GOODS now going on in the Borough that is attracting great attention. A company having been wound up, the stock is selling off by the Secretary, on the part of Brookes and Company's extensive premises in the Borough. The cotton and linen portion of the stock, we see by advertisement, is selling this and next week. This must be a good occasion for families to purchase.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20, at Hydeside, Edmonton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mowbray, of a son.
 Feb. 1, at Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mowbray, of a son.
 Feb. 1, at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mrs. MARK WILKS, of a son.
 Feb. 2, at Leytonstone House, the wife of T. FOWELL BERTON, Esq., of a daughter.
 Feb. 2, at Peak-hill Villa, Sydenham, the wife of Mr. GEORGE ORRISON, of a son.
 Feb. 2, at Newport Pagnell, the wife of Mr. W. W. JAMES, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25, at the house of Mr. James Boyd, merchant, Camnock, by the Rev. James Murray, Mr. WM. GILMOUR, farmer, Penny-faddeoch, parish of Camnock, to AGNES, only daughter of the late Mr. JOHN WALKER, ironmonger, Camnock.
 Jan. 29, at the Royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Captain FREDERICK SAYRE, of the 93rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to MARIA HANNAH SAYRE, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. B. SAYRE.
 Jan. 31, at Edinburgh, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, WM. CHARLES, second son of Mr. GEORGE HENRY HENSON, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19, at Winchmore-hill, deeply regretted, WM. WITT, Esq., after a short but painful illness, in his eightieth year.
 Jan. 22, at his residence, No. 12, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, Captain CHRISTOPHER ARBOTH, H.P.R.M., aged seventy-nine.
 Jan. 25, at 9, Regent-square, London, MICHAEL LA BRAUNER, Esq., medical galvanist to the Queen, in his seventy-eighth year.
 Jan. 26, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. M. Ketemeyer, Duke's-cottage, Birkenhead, MARY, widow of the late Mr. JAMES STONEHOUSE, of London, aged eighty-eight.
 Jan. 27, EDWARD WHITE, Esq., of Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, and Mark-lane, aged fifty.
 Jan. 27, at Cheltenham, after a short illness, the Rev. JOHN RUDOLPH KELTON, having nearly completed his sixty-seventh year.
 Jan. 29, at his residence, Lewes, Sussex, HENRY BLACKMAN, Esq., in his eighty-first year.
 Jan. 30, at 2, Keppel-row, Stoke Newington-green, Mr. JOHN KEMP, late Tide Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, in his seventy-eighth year.
 Jan. 30, WM. WATSON, Esq., Chief Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery, in his sixty-ninth year.
 Jan. 30, at Clapton, Miss ANN SMITH, in her eighty-third year.
 Jan. 31, at his residence, River-street, Myddleton-square, after a short illness, JOSEPH RATLIFF, Esq., deeply lamented by his family and friends, aged sixty-five.
 Feb. 1, at Dursley, after a few days' illness, EMMA ADDISON, youngest child of Mr. JOHN HURDALL, jun., aged two years and four months.
 Feb. 1, suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his seat, Druid's Stoke, Gloucestershire, WM. MUNRO, Esq., for the last forty years a magistrate for that county, aged seventy-five.
 Feb. 2, ANDREW HOWAT, Esq., late of the Bank of England, in his eighty-fourth year.
 Feb. 3, at New Beckham, after three weeks of severe suffering, the Rev. STEPHEN DAVIS, for many years the travelling agent to the Baptist Irish Society, in his seventy-third year.
 Feb. 5, at Boulogne, Mr. WM. APPLETON, late of Holborn-bars, aged sixty-eight.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The opening of Parliament has not materially affected the Money Market, which has been unusually stringent during the week, and there has been a great demand for money. The payments due yesterday, although very heavy, were, on the whole, well met. To-day the market is steady, though devoid of buoyancy. Any tendency in the direction of improvement is restrained by the preparations for the settlement of the monthly account in Consols, which terminates on Thursday next. Consols for money and Thursday varied from 90½ to 90½, and closed at 90½, being a shade better than yesterday afternoon. Exchequer-bills were quoted 10s. to 5s. dis.; India Bonds, 9s. to 4s. dis.; and Exchequer Bonds, 97½ to 98.

Foreign Stocks showed steadiness. Russian Five per Cents. rose 1 per cent. Turkish Six per Cents. closed the same as yesterday, at 93½ to 94.

A rather limited business has been transacted this morning in Railway Shares at previous rates, although one or two of the lines show an advance of about ½ to ¾ per cent. There was a species of panic to-day in the market for Great Western Stock, which fell suddenly no less than 3 per cent., owing to large speculative sales. These operations were attributed to parties who are reported to possess accurate information relative to the financial position of the company.

The specie imported during last week amounted to about 200,000*l*. The whole of the 320,000*l*. in gold brought in by the Shalimar, was to-day sold for exportation.

The suspension of Messrs. John Scott Russell and Co., ship-builders, of Mill-wall, is announced. This firm, it will be remembered, are building the monster steam-ship of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Their liabilities are estimated at about 180,000*l*.

The advice respecting the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week are all satisfactory. At Manchester the demand for finished goods has been sufficiently steady to sustain quotations, while in yards a very active business has taken place, owing to the revival of confidence among the continental, and especially the German manufacturers, consequent upon the expectation of peace. From Birmingham the accounts of the iron-market show no material alteration, although prices are in some degree weakened by underselling on the part of needy firms, who find it difficult to contend with the present rates of discount. With regard to the general occupations of the place, a tendency towards improvement continues observable. The half-yearly meetings of the various banking companies have passed off well, and in the case of the Dudley and West Bromwich Company, a better result has been shown than was expected after their losses a year ago. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce symptoms seem to have been exhibited of

the salutary effect of the recent writings of "Mercator," Mr. George Combe, and others, on the currency question; and in a motion on the subject, Mr. Salt was supported by only two votes, the Chamber having resolved not to agitate it any further until it shall be brought before Parliament. The Nottingham report is highly favourable as regards the demand both for lace and hosiery. In the woollen districts there is fair employment, stocks are moderate, and the home and export orders alike show signs of improvement. The Irish linen-market is without alteration, and reliance upon the prospects of the year is undiminished.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised six vessels,—two to Port Phillip, one to New Zealand, one to Sydney, one to Swan River, and one to Portland Bay,—with an aggregate capacity of 4,461 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material variation.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	90½	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Consols for Account	90½	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½
3 per Ct. Red.	91½	91½	91	91½	90½	90½
New 3 per Ct.	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Annuities	224	224	224	224	224	224
India Stock	212	212	212	212	212	212
Bank Stock	313	313	313	313	313	313
Exchequer-bills	10 dis	10 dis	10 dis	10 dis	10 dis	10 dis
India Bonds	7 dis	7 dis	7 dis	7 dis	7 dis	7 dis
Long Annuities	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of Jan., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£24,173,500	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£4,453,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£9,596,500
		Silver Bullion	£1,111,100
	£24,173,500		£24,173,500

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£12,636,261
Reserve	£3,766,533	Other Securities	£16,750,656
Public Deposits	£3,254,203	Notes	£4,874,975
Other Deposits	£12,871,563	Gold and Silver Coin	£47,523
Seven Day and other Bills	£44,027		
	£24,909,415		£24,909,415

Jan. 31, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, February 1, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

FIELD, H., Staverton-row, Walworth-road, tea dealer, Feb. 12, March 17; solicitor, Mr. Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 SMOULBRED, J., Jernyn-street, tailor, Feb. 12, March 11; solicitor, Mr. Cole, Tokenhouse-yard.
 FOSKETT, G., and STEEL, J., Norway-wharf, Millwall, timber merchants, Feb. 13, March 29; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Co., Silks-lane.
 WILLIAMS, C., Wilby-terrace, Nile End-road, tea dealer, Feb. 8, March 14; solicitor, Mr. Marshall, Lion College-gardens, London-wall.
 CROWE, E., Colchester, Essex, bootmaker, Feb. 8, March 15; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Colchester.
 HESLINGTON, T., Birmingham, straw dealer, Feb. 15, March 9; solicitor, Mr. Webb, Birmingham.
 GILL, R., and EDE, H., St. Thomas, by Launceston, Cornwall, builders, Feb. 13, March 12; solicitors, Messrs. Gurney and Coward, Launceston; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
 ROBERTS, F., Wrexham, Denbighshire, flour dealer, Feb. 12, March 10; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
 LOMAX, J., Warrington, Lancashire, victualler, Feb. 11, March 4; solicitors, Messrs. Marsh and Barrett, Warrington.
 BAYLEY, S., Macclesfield, Cheshire, cotton spinner, Feb. 14, March 6; solicitors, Messrs. Canliffe and Bury, Manchester.
 SKWELL, J. D., and PATTISON, T., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemists, Feb. 13, March 17; solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow-churchyard, London; and Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 22, J. Brown, Winchester, carpenter—Feb. 29, W. Lister (separate estate), Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, jewel case maker—Feb. 22, F. W. Lister, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Southampton-row, Russell-square, and W. Lister, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, jewel case makers—Feb. 25, B. French, St. Mary's-terrace, Walworth-road, stationer—Feb. 22, T. P. Wills, Portsea, Hampshire, brewer—Feb. 22, C. H. P. Rawlings, Portsea, Hampshire, timber merchant—Feb. 22, J. Groves, Strand, envelope maker—Feb. 22, W. Ealey, Horsepath, Oxford-road, butcher—Feb. 22, G. Rich, Leigh, Lancashire, joiner—Feb. 22, A. P. Dresser, Manchester, machinist—Feb. 22, C. Richards, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper—Feb. 22, T. Tattersall, Liverpool, corn merchant—Feb. 25, J. Riley, Chester, china, glass, and earthenware dealer—Feb. 26, J. Taylor, Overden, near Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Feb. 22, J. Smith, Low Moor, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Feb. 25, J. Bowerman, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer—Feb. 25, J. Brown, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, leather seller—Feb. 25, W. C. Bail and T. Ball, Totnes, Devonshire, millers—Feb. 25, W. C. Bodley, Exeter, iron and brass founder.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. L. Dickinson and E. Switbank, Bradford, Yorkshire wine merchants—James Lillywhite, John Lillywhite, and F. Lillywhite, Prince's-terrace, Islington, manufacturers of cricketing goods; as far as regards James Lillywhite—E. Hunt and S. Shaw, Manchester, silk brokers—F. C. Holloway and J. Hicks, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road East, linendrapers—H. L. Parnell and F. Packridge, Strand, patent lock manufacturers—W. H. Hill and H. Cooper, Birmingham, wood turners—T. Richardson and J. Cobb, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, attorneys—F. Strong, L. O. Rendtorff, and E. Oestbrüg, Manchester, commission agents; as far as regards E. Oestbrüg—R. Lowell, C. Truman, and W. Hitchcock, Wood-street and Nag's Head-court, City, Manchester warehousemen; as far as regards R. Lowell—H. Ward and W. Hunter, Atherton, Warwickshire, surgeons—J. Martin and T. Renton, Leeds, millwrights—J. Roper and P. Holdsworth, Allerton, Yorkshire, dealers in stone—Sarah Webber and Amelia Barrett, Brighton, milliners—J. Cartwright and J. Nash, Birmingham, ironfounders—J. Jacobs and S. Towers, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, looking glass manufacturers—J. Bewick and W. Gaskill, Manchester, cotton waste dealers—R. Grundy and J. Barnes, Heywood, Lancashire, coal merchants—W. Long and P. Long, Manchester, and Grappenhall and Partington, Cheshire, tanners—J. Taylor, J. Taylor, and T. Taylor, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners; as far as regards T. Taylor—M. Thompson and F. Webster, jun., Kendal, Westmoreland, architects—J. M. Muley and J. Dann, Forest-hill, Kent, carpenters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Macfarlane, H., Glasgow, wine merchant, Feb. 15.
 Waddell, W., Cumbernauld, merchant, Feb. 13.
 Rose, J., Tain, druggist, Feb. 11.

Watt, A., Glasgow, ironfounder, Feb. 16.
 Tait, W., Dundee, baker, Feb. 12.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Elwood, A., Chard, Somersetshire, money scrivener, div. of 7s. 10d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Bronson, J., Liverpool, hosiery, first div. of 1s. 6d., Jan. 30, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Ward, J. L., Barnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 4s. 11d., Feb. 19, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—Scales, W., Whitehill, near Chester-le-street, paper manufacturer, first and final div. of 4s. 11d., Feb. 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Younger, T., sen., Sunderland, first and final div. of 1s. 6d., Feb. 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Holmes, J. O., and Marshall, Y. L., Sunderland, timber merchants, fourth div. of 1s. 8d. (in addition to 4s. 0d. previously declared), Feb. 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Holmes, J. O., (separate estate), Sunderland, timber merchant, second div. of 2s. 6d. (in addition to 15s. previously declared), Feb. 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Lamden, T., South Shields, shipbuilder, first div. of 2s. 3d., Feb. 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Adams, T., and Bell, H. H., Sunderland, curriers, first div. of 9s. 6d., Feb. 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Newey, G., Birmingham, grocer, first div. of 5s., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham.

Tuesday, February 5, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

WIGHTWICK, S., Town Malling, Kent, carpenter, Feb. 15, March 28; solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Morgan, Maidstone.
 WHITE, J., Northampton, draper, Feb. 16, March 28; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Morris, Old Jewry.
 HUNTING, H., Shilton, Staffordshire, vicer cutter, Feb. 16, March 8; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
 CASWELL, G. T., Wolverhampton, pump maker, Feb. 16, March 8; solicitors, Messrs. Hawkford and Perkins, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
 BARBER, G., Burnham, Staffordshire, vicer cutter, Feb. 16, March 8; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
 YOUNG, J., Sheffield, wine merchant, Feb. 16, March 8; solicitor, Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield.

BLAKE, J. N., Egremont, Chester, commission agent, Feb. 16, March 7; solicitor, Mr. Greene, Liverpool.
 COOPER, R., Oldham, Lancashire, wholesale grocer, Feb. 20, March 10; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.
 WATSON, T., Carlisle, currier, Feb. 19, March 12; solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Co., Chancery-lane; Mr. Brunsell, Kendal; and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

March 3, W. Holloway, Watford, Hertfordshire, coal merchant—Feb. 28, T. Bain and J. Cowan, Madras, East Indies, merchants—Feb. 28, M. E. Brown, Old Ford, Middlesex, India rubber manufacturer—Feb. 28, G. F. Lyde, Church-passages, Basinghall-street, sewed muslin and lace maker—Feb. 28, F. Ricketts and T. James, Moorgate-street, City, merchants—Feb. 28, L. D. Shields, Lime-street, City, merchant—Feb. 28, J. Wilson, Jernyn-street, St. James's, Westminster, boot maker—Feb. 28, W. J. Waller, Herbert-street, New North-road, printer—Feb. 28, Phoebe Wesson, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bleacher—Feb. 26, M. Heathfield, R. Heathfield, and T. Heathfield, Sheffield, cotton spinners—Feb. 26, J. Richardson, Manchester, umbrella manufacturer—Feb. 26, J. Ellis, Ardwick, Lancashire, joiner—Feb. 26, E. English and E. F. English, Bath, auctioneers—Feb. 26, G. Deane and F. Youle, Liverpool, merchants—Feb. 26, J. Plumb, Southport, Lancashire, painter—Feb. 26, B. Hainsworth, Liverpool, common brewer—Feb. 27, W. Walters, Chester, coal agent—Feb. 27, H. H. Rose, Liverpool, draper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Barber and P. Smith, Cartworth Moor, near Holmfirth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturers—W. M. Pines and G. Turnbull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, general merchants—J. Anderson, J. B. Anderson, and M. Cuttle, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, soap manufacturers; as far as regards J. B. Anderson—James Duckworth and John Duckworth, Manchester, boiler makers—E. Taylor and E. Aveyard, Sheffield, Yorkshire, general printers—J. Lamb and J. Belfamy, Sheffield, Yorkshire, button manufacturers—G. Tolson and B. Hagus, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, rag merchants—Joseph Robertshaw, John Robertshaw, R. Crabtree, J. Sugden, and B. Murgatroyd, Halifax, Yorkshire, commission woolcombers; as far as regards E. Crabtree, J. Sugden, and B. Murgatroyd—T. Nelson, E. Emmett, and R. Emmett, Edenfield, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—G. Allin and Sarah Warrall, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, victuallers—J. Dyson, W. Helm, T. Summerskill, and J. Wormald, Halifax, Yorkshire, masons—S. E. Carlisle, A. R. Capel, G. Norbury, and S. J. Hallam, Mincing-lane, City, and Liverpool, tea brokers—E. Done and J. Don, Manchester, hessian dealers—Jane Jones and G. Warren, Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorganshire, confectioners—T. Bloor and H. W. Smart, Puck Mill, near Chalford, Gloucestershire, silk throwsters—J. Morris and W. Olney, Radcliffe-row, St. Luke's, brass founders—Eliza Sandford and Hannah Sutcliffe, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, dealers in baby linen—W. L. Smith and J. J. Smith, James-street, Covent-garden, wholesale stationers—A. Saunders and J. H. Saunders, High-street, Stoke Newington, linendrapers—J. T. Colling and H. Keep, Carlton, Chillingham, and Turvey, Bedfordshire, farmers—C. Seyfried and G. Herlan, Maddox-street, Regent-street, licensed victuallers—Sarah Littleboy and D. Norris, Great Berkampstead, Herefordshire, corn millers—W. Smith and K. P. Fitton, Huddersfield and Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, grocers—J. Thomas and L. W. Lewis, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, attorneys—W. Baker and J. Nicholson, Radcliffe-on-Trent, railway contractor—J. Ellis, J. G. Hawley, and R. Morgan, Bristol, potters; as far as regards J. Ellis—C. W. Gregory, Sydenham, Kent, and F. Demaree, East India-chambers, London-hall-street, merchants—S. Hall, L. W. Hall, D. Hall, and E. Hall, Marston and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers—W. Stables, and C. Mitchell, Macclesfield, Cheshire, stone merchants—J. Philip, G. Whicker, and F. F. L. Blaine, St. James's-street, Westminster, and Wilton-road, Vauxhall-bridge-road, cutlers; as far as regards J. Philip—J. Adlard and J. M. Jones, Villiers-street, Strand, bookbinders—F. P. Donovan and J. Padon, Grangemouth, shipbrokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Wallace, H., Glasgow, lacefall manufacturer, Feb. 14.
 Hill, J., Hill, J., jun., and Hill, George, Glasgow and New York, merchants, Feb. 16.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Elston, J., Church-row, Limehouse, ship owner, first div. of 2s. 11d., Feb. 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Samsbrook-court—Hodgson, S., Great Marylebone-street, stationer, first div. of 3s. 8d., Feb. 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Samsbrook-court—Hughesdon, J., and Mackay, A., Chundernagore, East Indies, merchants, second div. of 2½ per cent., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Dalrymple, A., Lime-street, City, merchant, third div. of 9d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Miller, H., and Hook, W., Newport, Isle of Wight, hardwaremen, first div. of 3s. 11d., any Wednesday, div. of 2s., Feb. 6, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Acraman's, Bristol—Edwards, T., Shrewsbury, builder, first div. of 6s. 8d., Feb. 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Smith, J., Low Moor, worsted spinner, first div. of 12s. 6d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Lambert, J., Halifax, timber dealer, second div. of 2s. 6d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Oldfield, Allan and Co., Huddersfield, cloth merchants, second div. of 1s. 8d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Jennings, W., Bradford, draper, first div. of 6s. 8d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Hood, J., Selby, currier, first div. of 1s. 10d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Mills, J., Halifax, iron-founder, first div. of 2s. 4d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Leard, Huddersfield, woollen manufacturers, first div. of 1s., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Featherstone, T. F., York, draper, first div. of 5d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Thompson, G., Knaresborough, leather seller, first div. of 4s., Feb. 8, and any subsequent day, at Young's, Leeds—Oldfield, A., Huddersfield, cloth merchant, first div. of 15s., any day, at Young's, Leeds.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.

We had a fair supply of English wheat this morning, and during the past week some quantity of American has arrived. Extreme dullness was the prevailing character of the trade today, and although offered 5s per quarter under last Monday's prices, much of the English supply was unsold at the close of the market. In foreign little or nothing was done, although a similar abatement would have been accepted. Flour slow sale, and 2s to 3s per sack and barrel lower. Barley, excepting picked samples of malting, fully 2s per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas were offering 1s to 2s per quarter under last Monday's prices. We had a good supply of Irish oats, and such were 1s 6d to 2s per quarter cheaper; in other descriptions little done, although offering fully 1s lower. Linseed and cakes slow sale and cheaper. For cloverseed the demand has not yet commenced. New tares find buyers at our quotations.

BATHING.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	70 to 72	Danish	80 to 82
Ditto White	74 76	Konigsberg, Red	76 82
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	76 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	76 82
Scotch	70 74	Danish and Holstein	76 80
Eye	54 56	East Friesland	70 72
Barley malting (new)	34 42	Petersburg	68 74
Distilling	35 36	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	78 80	Polish Odessa	66 68
Beans, Mazagan	37 44	Marianopol	80 82
Flour	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	50 52
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	74 82
Peas, White	46 48	Barley, Pomeranian	35 36
Grey	35 38	Konigsberg	—
Maple	35 38	Danish	35 38
Boilers	48 50	East Friesland	28 30
Tares (English)	40 46	Egyptian	28 30
Foreign	40 48	Odessa	28 30
Oats (English feed)	33 30	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 40
Sack of 280 lbs.	66 67	Pigeon	38 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	68 70	Peas, White	42 47
Black Sea	68 70	Oats—	—
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	23 28
Canaryseed	56 60	Jahde	23 28
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	23 24
112 lbs. English	58 80	Danish, Yellow feed	24 28
German	—	Swedish	25 26
French	—	Petersburg	24 25
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 16/10 to 16/10	—	New York	35 38
Rape Cake, 7/10 to 7/10 per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	58 60
Rapeseed, 32/10 to 40/10 per last	—	Carawayseed	36 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.—There is now an increased demand for cloverseed, but the high prices current cause buyers to act very cautiously, and as yet the business doing is limited, at full prices. The supply of home-grown red cloverseed does not improve, and the few samples that appear command high value. White cloverseed and trefoil are fully as dear.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 4.

There was a very middling show of foreign stock in to-day's market, both as to number and quality. Of Irish beasts, there were exhibited 370; of sheep, 150 head, chiefly via Liverpool. Compared with Monday last, the receipts of home-fed beasts were considerably on the increase, and nearly the whole of them were in prime condition. Most breeds were in but moderate request, at Friday's decline in the quotations of 2d per 10 lbs. The highest figure for beef was 4s 8d per 10 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,500 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 280 horned and polled Scots. We were moderately supplied with sheep, but most of them were in good condition. The mutton trade was by no means so active as on this day a fortnight, and all breeds of sheep sold at Friday's decline in value of 2d per 10 lbs. The top figure for Downs was 4s 10d per 10 lbs. The show of calves was very limited. The veal trade, however, was less active than on Friday, yet last Monday's curancies were supported. A few very superior calves realised 6s 2d; but the general top figure was 6s per 10 lbs. We had a fair sale for pigs, the supply of which was moderate, at last week's prices.

Per 10 lbs. to sink the offal.		Per 10 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Fr. coarsewooled	4 0 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4 3 8	Prime Southdown	4 6 4 10
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	4 8 5 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	5 6 6 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0 3 4	Large hogs	3 8 4 2
Second quality	3 6 3 10	West am. porkers	4 4 5 0
Suckling calves	2s to 2s 2s; Quarter-old store-pigs	2s to 2s 2s each.	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 4.

Increased supplies of both town and country-killed meat have been on sale here, since Monday last. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Per 10 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 10 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inf. beef	2s 10d to 2s 2d	Inf. mutton	2s 10d to 2s 2d
Middling ditto	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Middling ditto	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Prime large oxen	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Prime ditto	3s 10d to 4s 4d
Do. small do	4s 0d to 4s 2d	Veal	4s 0d to 5s 8d
Large pork	2s 4d to 4s 0d	Small pork	4s 2d to 5s 0d

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, FEB. 5.

SUGAR.—The market has opened for the week with a heavy and depressed appearance, and the bulk of the public sales was bought in, as last week's prices were not offered, viz., 300 hhds West India, 4,800 bags Madras, and 700 bags Mauritius. 1,700 bags Penang sold at lower prices, 3s to 4s. No sales made in the West India private contract market. Refined dull; brown lumps, 5½s, partly nominal.

COFFEE.—1,100 bags of Mocha were offered in public sale; a small part short berry sold at full prices, 7s to 8s 6d; long berry, bought in, 7s to 7s 6d; Malabar, sold, 5s to 5s 6d; 30 casks of plantation Ceylon sold at 6s. Native Ceylon bought in at 5s.

TEA.—The market is quiet; general quotations are unaltered; common congou quoted 9½d, sellers.

SALTSTREE.—No business of importance reported.

PIPERITS.—400 bags sold in public sale at 4½d to 4½d, which scarcely supported previous rates.

INOS.—Scotch pig quoted 7s 6d to 7s 6d.

CARRIAGES.—150 casks sold at 90s.

COTTON.—About 200 bales sold.

RUB.—We are without any transactions of importance to report to-day.

In other articles no material alteration; markets generally have been dull to-day.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.—There was no activity in the demand for Irish butter last week. No material change in prices. Secondary descriptions of sound quality were chiefly in request at 9s to 9½s, and were sold to a moderate extent. Rather more was doing in the finer sorts. The market steady. Foreign was in limited supply. Best quality 10s dearer, and other kinds in proportion. In bacon a respectable business was done at an advance of 1s. Hams only in retail demand at nominal prices. Of lard nothing new to report.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 2.—Most articles have been well supplied this week, and prices have improved a little. Among pears are some fine specimens of winter nells, glout macouns, and colmars. Apples, both foreign and English, are sufficient for the demand, and the same may be said of all kinds of nuts in season. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen, or from 2s to 10s per 100. Potatoes maintain fair prices. Spanish onions fetch 4s per dozen. Some green French peas of tolerably good quality have just arrived. Lettuce realise from 6d to 9d per score. Out flowers consist of heliotropes, euphorbias, carnations, anemones, mignonettes, Chinese primroses, cyclamens, heaths, and roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Feb. 4.—We continue to have a moderate inquiry for all hops of fine colour and quality, but the demand for other descriptions is limited, and to effect sales of such sorts lower prices are taken. Last week's imports of foreign hops amounted to 88 bales from Boulogne, 20 from Hambro, 1 from Rotterdam, and 49 from Ostend.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Feb. 4.—An important change has taken place in the English market. Buyers are coming forward freely, owing to the enhanced rates obtained in the manufacturing districts, and notwithstanding the approaching public sales of colonial, which will commence on the 14th inst., and at which 40,984 bales will be offered, including 3,174 bales East India. Prices are therefore quite ½d to 1d per lb higher, with great firmness on the part of holders.

TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 4.—Our market is exceedingly heavy, and prices are lower. P.Y.C., on the spot, is nominally quoted at 5½s per cwt. Other sorts may be had 2½d per ton beneath this price, and of an equal quality. Rough fat, 3s 1d per 5 lbs.

OILS, Monday, Feb. 4.—Linseed oil is dull, at 36s per cwt on the spot. Rape is heavy, and cheaper; brown, 52s; refined 55s. Cocoa-nut moves off slowly, at 39s to 40s; cod, 48s to 48½s; pale seal, 56s; ditto coloured, 47s to 50s; sperm, 124s to 125s; southern, 42s to 50s. Other articles are dull; but turpentine may be considered steady.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Great heaviness continues to prevail in the demand for all kinds of hemp, and Petersburg clean is nominally quoted at 40s per ton. The flax market is in a sluggish state, at about previous quotations. Jute and coir goods rule about stationary.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2.—We have to report a dull market for Scotch pig iron, at 76s to 77s. Bars are selling at 87s; rails, 77s to 87s; sheets, single, 117s to 12s; hoops, 117s to 117½s; nail rods, 107s to 107½s; and Swedish bar, 147s to 167s. Copper supports last week's currency. Lead is steady, and English pig is worth 28½s to 29s. Zinc, 31s to 32s. Tin and tin plates support the late advance.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2.—The demand for rum has been heavy. Proof Leewards, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; East India, 2s 4d to 2s 5d per gallon. Brandy is steady. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 10s 4d to 10s 6d; 1850, 10s 5d to 10s 7d; 1849, 11s to 11s 2d per gallon. Gin, 17 under proof, 10s; 22 ditto, 9s 6d. Malt spirit, 10s 8d; Geneva, 3s to 3s 10d per gallon.

COALS, Monday.—Market without alteration in price from last day. Scarcely anything sold. Stewart's, 18s 6d—Hutton's, 18s 6d—Kelloe's, 18s; South Kelloe, 17s—Heaton's, 16s 6d—Heugh Hall, 16s 6d—Tanfield, 15s 6d—Hartley's, 18s. Fresh arrivals, 33; left from last day, 147; total, 180.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The market closed to-day very steadily, but without the least animation, and, compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are the same. The sales are estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 bales, consisting of 2,000 American export, 500 speculation, 40 Fernam and Maranham, at 6½d; 110 Bahia, at 5½d to 6½d; 500 Egyptian, at 6½d to 7½d; 1,000 Surats, at 3½d to 4½d; 500 speculation, and 100 Sea Islands, at 12d to 2s 2d per lb. The total sales since Thursday amount to 38,000 bales, and the import 10,000 bales. Export 5,000. Speculation, 6,000.

Advertisements.

CHAPPUIS' PATENT REFLECTORS.

Manufactory, 10, St. Mary-axe.

THE DAY LIGHT REFLECTORS diffuse light into dark places, and supersede gas during day time.

THE GAS REFLECTOR increases the light, and decreased the consumption of gas; may be seen in operation at the

PATENTEE'S WAREHOUSE, 69, FLEET-STREET.

Every description of Reflectors for scientific, commercial, and domestic purposes, &c., &c.

PIANOFORTE for SALE.—It is a very

powerful and brilliant-toned Cottage, in an elegant Rosewood Case, 6½ octaves, Metallic Plate, and it has all the very recent improvements; was new within four months, and will be sold at a low price for ready money. To be seen at 171, Bishopsgate-street Without.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ordinary Half-Yearly Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the Capital of this Company is now payable.

By order,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

Chief Offices, 25, Cannon-street, London.
The Profits of the Company are divided amongst the Share and Policy-holders every five years.

CROYDON LECTURES.—The Rev. A. J.

MORRIS, of Holloway, will deliver the FIFTH in the above Course at the GEORGE-STREET CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'clock precisely. Subject: "The Church in Great Britain; or, the Ecclesiastical Census, its Facts and its Lessons."

Admission Free. Trains from London Bridge at a Quarter past Seven.

THE SABBATH.

LEICESTER SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1856, a SPECIAL MEETING of Teachers connected with the Sunday-schools of Leicester, was held in BELVOIR-STREET LECTURE-ROOM.

Mr. GEORGE BAINES in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolution 1.—Moved by Mr. WM. HICKLING; seconded by Mr. ADAM McCALL; supported by Mr. JOHN COY.

That this meeting desires to express its deep and solemn conviction that the civil and religious privileges, and the social prosperity of this country, have been upheld, and its tranquillity preserved, by the firm and steady attachment of its people to the fundamental principles and observances of Christianity, and especially by their marked recognition of the Divine authority and sanctity of the Lord's-day.

Resolution 2.—Moved by Mr. RICHARD ANGRAVE; seconded by Mr. M. MAXFIELD; supported by Mr. GEO. ANDERSON.

That this meeting perceives with deep regret that it is intended to move the House of Commons in favour of opening the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Crystal Palace, in the afternoon of the Lord's-day, measures which, if successful, would lead to the opening of similar institutions in the provinces, and in various ways tend to a desecration of that day, thus changing the character of the Protestant Sabbath, and thereby interfering with the benevolent labours of Sunday-school teachers, by inducing their scholars to forsake the schools and public worship.

Resolution 3.—Moved by Mr. SAMUEL BAINES; seconded by Mr. HENRY T. CHAMBERS; supported by Mr. NUGENT.

That this meeting, composed of Sunday-school teachers engaged gratuitously in the religious education of the young, feels called upon to enter a decided protest against these measures, and to urge upon their fellow-labourers to adopt immediate and energetic means for counteracting such efforts; and that petitions to the Legislature be forwarded from their various schools and congregations, praying that no alteration may be made in the law as it now stands in relation to this question.

Resolution 4.—That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the local papers, the "Patriot," "Nonconformist," and the "British Banner."

Resolution 5.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 37, Moorgate-street, City, London.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 2s. to 60s. each. Silver Watches at 2s. Gold Watches at 3s. 10s. each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING and DOOR MATS.—T. TRELOAR has much pleasure in stating that the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition have awarded him the Prize Medal for Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufactures.—Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post.

WAREHOUSE, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON

THE CAXTON STEAM PRINTING

OFFICES, Cambridge-terrace, Camden-town.

Printing of every description tastefully and expeditiously executed, and Estimates for every variety of work sent by return of post.

WARREN HALL and Co., ten doors from the North London Railway Station.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE

RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-insulating), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

NEWSOM and COMPANY invite the

attention of Economists to their strong and useful BLACK, GREEN, and MIXED TEAS, at 2s. 10d. per lb., for cash only.—NEWSOM and COMPANY, 50, Borough, London.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS

in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

This is a good time to buy TEA; when Parliament meets, it is almost certain we shall have an increase of duty to meet the expenses of the war.

STRONG CONGOU TEAS—2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d.

A general Price Current is published every month containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post on application.

SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.

CHEAPEST VERSUS [CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNI-

TURE usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good & cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock always on hand.

M. H. CHAFFIN (late Durlay and Company),

66 and 67, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,

Close to the Princess's Theatre. Established 1820.

DAVIS and SIMPSON'S FURNISHING

WAREHOUSES, 136, 137, 138, TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD, Corner of the New-road. Established Twenty-eight Years. Enlargement of Premises. Increase of Stock.

ARE YOU ABOUT TO FURNISH?

If so, inspect this Enormous Stock, containing the most remarkable manufactures of Gillows and Dowbiggin, as well as plain substantial Cottage Furniture.

BUYING FOR CASH YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.

ONE HUNDRED SETS of DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, of superior style and workmanship. Telescope Dining-Tables from Three Guineas to Thirty. Chairs, in Morocco, Hair-cloth, and Roan, from 12s. 6d. to Two Guineas.

An immense Stock of Bedding, Blankets, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Carpets, and Family Drapery just received from the Manufacturers.

Furniture Warehoused at a moderate charge, for families leaving Town or going abroad.

Mark the Address,—

CORNER of the NEW-ROAD and TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD.

MR. E. MILES, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE,

BLOOMSBURY, SURGEON-DENTIST, by appointment, to the Westminster Dispensary, supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best construction, fixed without pain, from 10s. 6d.; an upper or lower set ditto, from 5s. Stopping in a superior manner, 5s.; scaling, 5s.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RESPECTABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by return of post, by which Three Pounds weekly and upwards may be realised in town or country, and by either sex (station in life immaterial), by enclosing Twelve Stamps, with a directed stamped envelope, to Mr. William Anderson, 8, Fore-street, City, London.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, acknowledged for the last thirty years to be the most effectual remedy produced for restoring the Hair, and promoting the growth of Whiskers and Moustachios, has received recently most distinguished patronage, from the feature it possesses in not soiling the most delicate head-dress or bonnet. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and Retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

ON the THERAPEUTICAL EMPLOYMENT of ELECTRICITY. By Doctor JAMES. Extracted from the well-known journal, the "Gazette des Hopitaux," Paris:—

The employment of electricity in medicine dates but a few years back, and already the numerous cures everywhere obtained in a variety of maladies, as different in their symptoms as in their seat and nature, has led to the electric fluid being ranked among the most powerful and astonishing of therapeutical agents. In a comparatively brief space proofs of this have multiplied to infinity; every day, so to speak, sees new examples develop themselves; and the scientific press registers unnumbered cures, due to the ingenious attempts which intelligent individuals who have deeply engaged in this particular study do not cease to make.

But, during the progress of the first essays, the complication of the different species of machinery, by the aid of which the electric fluid was artificially created, their high price, and the difficulty of bringing them into practical use without a previous knowledge only acquired by dint of great study, limited their utility, and, consequently, hindered the new method from becoming generally popular. Here, then, as ever, art was necessitated to address itself to science, to obtain from it a simplification of existing processes—a simplification, without which, it was next to impossible that they could ever pass into daily use.

It was for the purpose of carrying out this idea that Pulvermacher's Hydro-electric Medical Chain was produced; and it may be remembered that, when it was submitted to the Academy of Medicine, it obtained on the instant, from that learned body, a reception so much the more flattering, that it is rarely or never accorded to new inventions.

The only question, then, was to determine whether this apparatus, with a sufficient number of elements, could equal in force those powerful and costly machines, until that period employed by skilful experimentalists. No sooner had the first essays been made, than it was acknowledged that Pulvermacher's Chain, remarkable alike for simplicity of construction and moderation in price, possessed, under the smallest bulk or volume, the same energy as the largest electrical machines.

Nor was this all; the principal point upon which M. Pulvermacher wished especially to draw attention, was the possibility of applying the continuous current in aid of his chain. For some physicians not deeply grounded in the study of the physical sciences, and who even doubted the efficacious action of electricity developed by means of an inductive apparatus, it appeared still more irrational to pretend to a medical success through the employment of the electric fluid by means of a chain composed of only twenty, twenty-four, or thirty elements. But those who knew the admirable results of the continuous current, obtained by means of the voltaic pile, such as they are found set forth in the works of M. Breguerel and other physicians, received with open arms a discovery which led to a hope of the happiest results for therapeutics. Facts, it may well be observed, have fully confirmed their prevision.

It is unnecessary for us, in a practical journal, such as the "Gazette des Hopitaux," to enter into the details of the structure and mechanism of M. Pulvermacher's Chains; we only wish to bring forward here some chemical facts in support of what we have just advanced. Among the numerous observations submitted to our judgment, we select two, which are due to the honourable efforts of physicians of Paris.

1. The first fact is relative to a young lady attacked by neuralgia of the plexus, and of the brachial nerve of the right side, occasioning intolerable pains, and depriving the member of all movement. Several medical celebrities had in turn counselled, unavailingly, prolonged tepid baths, frictions, and revulsives. M. Hutin, the ordinary physician of the patient, as a last resource, entertained the idea of trying the effect of electricity. A chain, composed of twenty-four elements, was wound (spiral-form) round the arm. On the following day the patient obtained some sleep, and in a few days the cure was complete.

2. The second fact, which fell under the observation of Doctor Corbel Lagneau, is that of a lady, the Countess de C— d'A—, who was cured in a manner truly sudden of a temporo-frontal neuralgia, by the application of a similar chain around the forehead. During several days a mixture of equal parts of olive oil and chloroform had been unsuccessfully applied. The day following that on which the pains in the head were dispelled, cramps were experienced in the region of the stomach, which yielded with a like rapidity to an application of the electric chain. No species of neuralgia has assailed the patient since her cure, which now dates six months back.

The real and incontestable advantages of M. Pulvermacher's apparatus may be thus summed up. In the first place, it does not demand from the physician, whose moments are so precious, that constant attention and that loss of time which are occasioned by the employment of the inductive apparatus, which, possessing only an inductive current, renders necessary the presence of the medical gentleman during the entire period that the operation lasts. From the moment that he has seen the chain once applied, the patient can make use of it himself, and that without danger, without the smallest inconvenience, and without experiencing the slightest electric shock. And not only does the action of the electric fluid not counteract that of the medicines which may be simultaneously employed with it, but it seems as if the patient became, through employing it, more impressionable, and more readily modified by ordinary therapeutic agents.

To this add another advantage, not less precious for the physician, that of finding in one and the same apparatus the facility of employing at will a continuous or an interrupted current. Now, it has been proved by the most minute investigation, what was wholly unknown a few years ago, that the electric fluid ought not to be employed in the same manner in all maladies, and that the nature of the currents should be in relation with the nature of the functional changes. No one is ignorant to-day that if the interrupted current is that which should be employed where there is a loss of motion, the continuous current must be directed against acute suffering; in a word, that the first has a dynamic action, whilst that of the second is chemical, very different from the first, both in its manifestations and its results.

In all these points of view M. Pulvermacher has rendered to science and art a real and signal service; to science, since there is not a course of physics in which to-day recourse is not had to his apparatus, for the purpose of demonstrating experimentally the natural laws of electricity; almost not a course of physiology—and we cite, by way of example, one of the learned professors of the College of France, M. Cl. Bernard—where it is not employed to elucidate the yet obscure questions relative to the mechanism of life. As M. Corbel Lagneau says, in the reflections which he appends to the fact that we have borrowed from him, "the application of electricity under this form is one of the greatest benefits that could have been rendered to humanity." Let us add, that M. Pulvermacher has in nowise pretended, by this invaluable discovery, to suppress the part of physician in the treatment of nervous maladies; it is the man of science, who is alone competent in such matters, that must remain judge of the fitness of the means, make choice of the apparatus, and direct the patient as to its application.

* See the works of Messrs. Pouillet, Becquerel, Duchenne, &c.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey, Fifty minutes from London. Terms, Two-and-a-half Guineas per week. Rooms with Two Beds, Four Guineas per week. Farm House Establishment, 10s. 6d. per day. Bath Attendant, 4s. per week. FREDERICK THOMSON, Secretary.

HYDROPATHY.—LEICESTER ESTABLISHMENT, aided, when necessary, by recent discoveries in Medicine. Treatment mild. Terms, 6s. per day. Visitors received at a weekly rate. Baths charged extra. DR. LAURIE, Physician. R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq., Resident Medical Director.

CHILBLAINS.—The itching instantly relieved and a speedy cure effected by SAUNDERS' CHILBLAIN BALM, price 1s. 1d., post free for Sixteen Stamps SAUNDERS, 316 B, Oxford-street, and all Druggists.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, are light in texture and inexpensive, yielding an unvarying support without the trouble of bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post, from the manufacturers.

POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, London.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE POMADE. Price 2s. 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, price 1s. and 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE SHAVING CREAM, price 1s. and 6d.

29, RED LION-SQUARE.

HAIR DESTROYER.—1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY, for removing effectually superfluous hair from the face, neck, arm and hands without the slightest injury to the skin. A. R. will warrant it not to irritate the flesh in the smallest degree, and the hair to be entirely destroyed. Sold in bottles at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or applied at the Hair Dyeing Establishment, as above. Forwarded for Stamps: carriage free, Eight extra.

GREY HAIR.—A Book, sent Gratis, respecting ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is free from anything injurious, is easily applied, producing the lightest brown possible to the jettest black—it has been in use many years, and is much approved of. Sold from 3s. 6d., forwarded free for Fifty-four Stamps. Private rooms for dyeing the hair, and specimens to be seen at Alex. Ross's, Wigmaker, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.

Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

INFANT DENTITION.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 93, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

ADNAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY. The only existent Patent and strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, and FAMILIES.—The important object, so desirable to be obtained, has at length been secured to the public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, Patentees, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon or Supper.

The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has also the distinguishing character for making very superior Barley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening Soup, &c.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz., A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food. (Signed)

"Messrs. ADNAM and Co."

"A. S. TAYLOR."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the public are requested to observe that each Package bears the signature of the Patentees, J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters, at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c. in Town and Country.

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM imparts Richness, Softness, and Fragrance to the Hair. Price 1s. 1s. 1s.; in bottles for exportation, 1s. 6d. Sold by Hairdressers, and R. Hovenden, 73, King-street, Regent-street; and 57 and 59, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London.

"A FRIEND IN NEED."

HUNDREDS of CURES have proved **ROPER'S PILLS** (though originally only intended to assist the operation of ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTER)

the best remedy for all those distressing symptoms attending a weak and disordered Stomach, Liver complaints, Bilious Irregularities, Indigestion—such as Nausea or Sickiness, Loss of Appetite, Loathing of Food, Pain in the Bowels, Langour and Depression of Spirits, Giddiness, Swimming or determination of Blood to the Head, &c.—the forerunner of apoplexy. Proofs of efficacy:—

(Communicated by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, Chemist, Hüll.)

Sproatley, near Hull, Oct. 8, 1853.

Sirs.—Having found great benefit from Roper's Royal Plasters and Pills, I wish to make my case known for the advantage of those who suffer, as I have done, for a long time. I have been afflicted with spasmodic pains in the chest, and palpitation of the heart, arising from indigestion and liver complaint; I was under medical treatment many months without finding any better. At last I tried one of Roper's Plasters and a box of Pills, which gave me relief in a few days; from which time my health has improved, and I am now quite well.—I remain, with thanks, yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

ROPER'S PILLS are a purely Botanic compound, and warranted free from any deleterious ingredient, being composed of choice herbs, roots, gums, and balsams, by ROBERT ROPER and SON, Chemists, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., each. Sold by most Chemists and Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

ASK FOR ROPER'S PILLS.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed with complete confidence by the Faculty for its purity, efficacy, and marked superiority over all other kinds in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is entirely free from nauseous flavour, and being invariably and carefully submitted to chemical analysis—and ONLY SUPPLIED IN SEALED BOTTLES TO PRECLUDE SUBSEQUENT ADULTERATION—this Oil possesses a guarantee of genuineness and purity offered by no other Oil in the market.

EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED MEDICAL TESTIMONIALS.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.C.P., Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the "Lancet," Author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c., &c., &c.

"I have more than once, at different times, subjected your Light-Brown Oil to chemical analysis—and this is known to yourself—and I have always found it to be free from all impurity, and rich in the constituents of fish. So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

The late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S., Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c., &c., &c.

"I know that no one can be better, and few so well acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I AM SATISFIED THAT FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES NO OTHER OIL CAN BE PRODUCE."

Sold ONLY in bottles, capsules and labelled, with Dr. de Jongh's Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by J. HARRIS, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, Dr. de Jongh's sole accredited Consignees; and by most respectable Chemists in Town and Country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 6d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

30,000

NERVOUS Mind and Head Sufferers, from Noblemen to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been obliged to apply to the

Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, London,

and Fifty are not known to be unsured. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. Royal observations—a pamphlet on Nervousness, franked to any address (if one stamp is sent); or, for thirty-six, Twelve Chapters on the only means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints.—"The best book on nervousness in our language."—Professor Savage, Surgeon.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

WEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and compressive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 1s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

Manufactory, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Lately published, in crown 8vo, price 6s.
BLENHAM; or, What came of Troubling the Waters: a Story founded on Facts. By E. ELLIOTT.
 "The whole work is deeply interesting: there is throughout its pages a tone of purity and moral and intellectual excellence."
 —Eclectic Review.
 "We pass the book to the public with our best and heartiest commendation."
 —Christian Spectator.
 London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

BY NEWMAN HALL, B.A.
"COME to JESUS." Large Type. 8vo, 1s. cloth gilt, 2s. 32mo, 3d. 56th Thousand.
"FOLLOW JESUS." Large Type. 8vo, 1s. cloth, 1s. 6d. 32mo, 3d. 74th Thousand.
"CHRISTIAN VICTORY." Just published. 3d.
 London: Nisbet and Co.; Snow; and all Booksellers.

ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. What saith the Scripture? Ought the Murderer to Live? With Addendum, "The Sword of Justice." By G. PORTER. Price 3d.

THE SIGN of DISCIPLESHIP. Is it Washing with Water, or, The Being Sanctified through the Truth? By G. PORTER. Price 3d.

ON ISRAEL and JUDAH. Tracts No. 1 to 7, recognising the Israelitish Origin of the Saxon Race. By G. PORTER and others. Price 1d.

MORMONISM; Anti-Scriptural, Fraudulent, and Licentious. By G. PORTER. Price 3d.
 London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Just published, 10s. 6d. cloth, 12s. 6d. half-bound calf antique,
FOXES BOOK of MARTYRS: with an Essay on Popery, and Additions to the Present Time. By INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. Complete in One Vol. 8vo (1,122 pp.), with Index, Steel Frontispiece, and Vignette by GILBERT, and many other Illustrations.

2. **PROTESTANT MARTYRS** (Condensed from Foxe). With a Preface by Rev. ROBERT MAGUIRE, M.A. Square 16mo, with Twelve Woodcuts, 2s. cloth.
 London: Knight and Son, Clerkenwell-close.

MR. BARNES'S NEW WORKS, UNIFORM WITH "COBBIN'S EDITION" OF BARNES'S NOTES.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. cloth,
BARNES'S ESSAYS on SCIENCE and THEOLOGY. Arranged and Revised by E. HENDERSON, D.D.

2. BARNES on the WAY of SALVATION. Revised by E. HENDERSON, D.D. 5s. cloth.
 "May be heartily and hopefully recommended."
 London: Knight and Son, Clerkenwell-close.

In One handsome Volume, price 8s. 6d.,
THE LIFE of ELIZABETH FRY. By Her Daughter, Mrs. FRANCIS CRESSWELL. Abridged from the larger Memoirs, with Alterations and Additions.
 "An excellent and very valuable work: I was in prison, and ye came unto me."—Matthew xxv. 10.
 It having been strongly urged upon the editor that much valuable matter in the Life of her Mother, which she had purposed to omit ought to be retained—she has been induced to enlarge the work considerably beyond her original intentions. Some delay has, consequently, taken place in presenting it to the public; and, from the increased size of the volume, the price is necessarily altered to 8s. 6d.
 London: Piper, Stephenson, and Spence, Paternoster-row.

THE DRAPER: Trades, and how to Learn Them. "Family Economist," February. 2d. Office, 32, Paternoster-row.

All books post free.
"THEY that SOW in TEARS shall REAP in JOY." A Story for the Young. Translated from the German of FRANZ HOFFMAN. In 18mo, price 1s. 6d. cloth.
 "Just such a book as ladies of every age would delight to ponder; and it may be, while doing so, they will drop a tear. It is largely fraught with encouragement."—British Banner.
 "Really a very interesting and truly profitable story—one of the best we have read for a long time."—Christian News.

THE TEACHER'S OFFERING. Volume for 1856. Illustrated with a Frontispiece in Colours, and many Wood Engravings. In 18mo, price 1s. 6d. cloth.
 "The Work is published Monthly, price One Penny.
 "The present volume, in our judgment, surpasses all its predecessors in neatness and appropriateness of contribution. There is scarce an inferior article in it; while many of the communications are in a high degree calculated to engage and elevate the youthful mind."—Evangelical Magazine.

THE NATURAL HISTORY of the YEAR. for CHILDREN. In 18mo, price 1s. cloth; 1s. 6d. gilt.
 "This little book is beautifully illustrated, and forms an elegant and instructive present.
 "We have seldom read a child's book with such unmingled pleasure."—Eclectic Review.

ORE from the BIBLE MINE. Scripture Conversation Cards. No. I. The Pentateuch. Price 1s. Twelfth Thousand. New Edition, price 3d. Two copies, post free.

STEPS to the BIBLE MINE. Designed as a Guide to Fireside and Social Conversation on that Sacred Volume, emphatically styled "The Book." By ELIZABETH. Sewed, 8d.; cloth lettered, 1s.; one copy, post free.

STEPS to the BIBLE MINE; and the Miner's Friend; as originally published in One Volume.

MORE STEPS to the BIBLE MINE, and the Best Treasure Found; or, the Life of Christ, "as it is written" by "holy men of old." One Penny.
 London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

8vo, 32pp. in wrapper, price 3d., post free for twelve months on receipt of 3s. in postage stamps.
 Vol. I. is now ready, price 3s. 6d.

No. XII., for FEBRUARY, contains "God's Word Magnified above His name," by the Rev. J. BROWN BROWN, B.A.; and "The Holy Spirit in Regeneration," by the Rev. D. G. WATT, M.A., Northwich; Reviews of Books, &c.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT. Edited by the Rev. T. G. HORTON. Intended to supply Sermons from the manuscripts of Dissenting Divines.
 London: Judd and Glass, Gray's-inn-road; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

Monthly, in super crown 8vo, 32pp., on thick paper in neat wrapper, price 3d.,

THE CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT. Edited by the Rev. T. G. HORTON, supplying Sermons from the MSS. of Nonconformist Divines; with a separately-paged department for Readers of Biblical Literature, &c.

This serial is designed to meet a want which has been long felt to exist among the members of Congregational and Baptist Churches, viz.: That of a more extensive acquaintance with the influential members of the ministerial body. It is proposed to obtain from these ministers authentic sermons, and issue them for the wide-spread benefit of the Churches.

This is not wholly a new project; but the discourses which are published in other similar serials are made public without the consent of those who preached them. Besides this, such sermons being procured by means of stenography, are necessarily defective and incorrect.

The advantages of this serial may be briefly detailed.
 1. It indefinitely extends the moral influence of ministers whose ministrations are ordinarily confined to one pulpit.
 2. It promotes the reputation of many excellent men, of whom otherwise the public at large could have but little opportunity of forming an estimate.

3. It enlarges the limits of our denominational literature, in a manner both safe and serviceable.

4. It tends to enhance the character, in the public judgment, of the talent and piety of the Dissenting pulpit.

5. It supplies the most admirable discourses for the occasional use of both preachers and heads of families in remote country villages, where a "supply" is not easily procurable.

6. It furnishes a ready means of printing any special sermon, which a minister or congregation may desire to see in the press.

7. Every sermon is printed with the author's permission, and from his own manuscript; and thus the quality and respectability of the publication will be sustained.

8. Aged ministers, retiring or retired from the ministry, will find in this serial an easy method of prolonging their usefulness.

9. It furnishes most agreeable and profitable reading for the sick chamber, or for those who are occasionally prevented from occupying their usual seats in the sanctuary.

10. It enables all classes, resident in any locality, to estimate the ability, understand the tone, and enjoy the instructions of the most able, enlightened, and influential of living Nonconformist divines, to whose pulpit ministrations they might otherwise be utter strangers.

The FIRST VOLUME, consisting of Twenty-one Sermons from the MSS. of as many Ministers, with Preface by the Editor, is now ready, price 3s. 6d. The Work is an established organ, and has met with the hearty approval of the conductors of all the more important publications of the various sections of Nonconformity. Every effort will be exerted on the part of its Editor to maintain its present high position, as the organ and faithful mirror of the Dissenting Pulpit.

A limited portion of the Wrapper is devoted to General Advertisements, which must reach the Publishers by the 20th of the month.

The Work can be had of all Booksellers, or will be sent direct by the Publishers, Post Free, on receipt of a twelvemonth's subscription (3s.) in advance. A Specimen Number on receipt of Four Stamps.

London: Judd and Glass, Gray's-inn-road.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY JUDD AND GLASS, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD,

And Sold by all Booksellers; or may be had direct from the Publishers on receipt of the advertised price, in Postage Stamps or otherwise.

Shortly will be published, post 12mo, cloth, price 6s.,
MEMORIALS of a WIFE. With Photograph by FENYON. Dedicated by her Husband to their Children. By Professor HOPKINS, LL.D., F.R.S., of University College, London.

Price 2d. each, in wrapper,

TONBRIDGE CONGREGATIONAL

TRACTS. By the Rev. T. G. HORTON.

No. I. CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

No. II. THE LORD'S SUPPER.

No. III. THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Just published, 64 pp., cloth fash, price 1s.,

THE END of the WORLD: a Reply to the Rev. Dr. Cumming's "Prophetic Chronology." Together with a Non-Sectarian Interpretation of the Sixth Vial. By the Rev. J. WALKER. Second Edition, enlarged.

"There is no nonsense in this book. Only a man of thought, reading, and a speculative turn of mind could have produced such a work. We speak without partiality in saying that it is worthy of serious consideration by all men who would correctly understand the Signs of the Times."—Christian Weekly News.

Third Edition, 2s. 6d., cloth; 1s. 6d., stiff wrapper,

TRUE THEORY of a CHURCH; or, the Right Principle of Christian Confederation Elicited and Developed. By the Rev. T. G. HORTON. With Copious Appendix, &c.

Price 2d., small 8vo,
FRAGMENTARY THOUGHTS on the SUBJECT of PREACHING.

AUTHORS and PUBLISHERS.—Previous to a decision as to a Publisher, the attention of Authors is solicited to the equitable and profitable system of JUDD and GLASS. Full particulars will be found in their Work entitled COUNSELS to AUTHORS, 8vo, cloth, 1s.; containing (with numerous Lithographic and Woodcut Illustrations), specimens of type and sizes of paper: mode of preparing copy; printers' correction marks: hints about binding and advertisements; and a variety of reliable information, indispensable to all about to print. Any Bookseller will procure it, or upon the receipt of the amount (1s.) in Postage Stamps, it will be sent, Post Free, by the Publishers.

"An interesting book. An excellent guide to the young author; full of facts and figures. We cordially commend the work to every literary student, as a manual worthy of serious note; and shall be glad if the enterprising publishers succeed in establishing a new and healthier system of publishing, that shall profit all parties concerned in the issue of books."—Christian Weekly News.

Monthly, 16pp. 8vo, in Illustrated Wrapper, 1d. each,
THE FOOTPRINTS of JESUS. By the Rev. G. A. ROGERS, M.A., Author of "Jacob's Well," "Bethany," &c.

No. I. JESUS IN BETHLEHEM.

No. II. JESUS IN EGYPT.

No. III. JESUS IN NAZARETH.

No. IV. JESUS AT JORDAN.

16pp. Demy 8vo, with Illustrated Wrapper, price 1d.,

THE CHINESE MISSIONARY GLEANER

(New Series) is published Monthly, and contains Interesting Reports of Missionary Operations in China, Articles of General Interest, and the Latest Intelligence of the Progress of the Rebellion, &c., &c.

Quarterly, price 2d., in wrapper,

THE MAGAZINE of the ASSOCIATION

in AID of the DEAF and DUMB. The only Periodical in English devoted to the Cause of the Deaf and Dumb. This publication contains most interesting information respecting their condition and the Institutions for their benefit.

London: Judd and Glass, Gray's-inn-road.

SPURGEON.—Now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 6s. 6d., Vol. I. of the NEW PARK-STREET PULPIT, containing the whole of the Sermons published during the year 1855, with a Preface written by Mr. SPURGEON. It will be Embellished with a Beautiful View of the Birthplace of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, executed in tints in the first style of art.
 London: Alabaster and Passmore, 31, Wilson-street, Finsbury; and of all Booksellers.

USEFUL BOOKS INDISPENSABLE TO ALL.

Fifth Thousand, price 2s. 6d. cloth, by post free,

LIVE and LEARN: A Guide to all who wish to speak and write correctly.—"Live and Learn" is an excellent book. We look upon it as really indispensable. We advise our readers to imitate our example, procure the book, and sell it not at any price."—Educational Gazette.

READ and REFLECT.
 Price 1s. cloth, free by post,

THE NEWSPAPER and GENERAL READER'S POCKET COMPANION; being a familiar Explanation of Classical and Foreign Words, Phrases, and Quotations, in the various Journals, Periodicals, and Publications of the day. By the Author of "Live and Learn." Fourth Thousand.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.

Price 6d.; by post, 7d.,

MISTAKES of DAILY OCCURRENCE in SPEAKING, WRITING, and PRONUNCIATION CORRECTED. Old and young, educated and uneducated, may consult this small work with advantage. Selling by thousands.

HINTS FOR LEARNERS.
 Price 1s., free by post,

THE RIGHT WAY of LEARNING, PRO- NOUNCING, SPEAKING, TRANSLATING, and WRITING FRENCH CORRECTLY: Pointing out the Difficulties which Puzzle the Beginner and the Scholar. Third Thousand, Revised and Enlarged.
 London: John F. Shaw, 27, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

ADAPTED FOR YOUTHS, SCHOOLS, AND FAMILIES.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES.

Thirteen in Series. Commencing at the earliest period, and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history.

"Miss Corner has, in a manner most clear, succinct, and truthful, narrated the great events of the Histories of France, Spain, and Portugal, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, Germany and the German Empire, Greece, Poland, and Russia, Holland and Belgium, and other countries; they are really of great worth, and might be read with advantage by multitudes of parents as well as children; the language is so simple that children must comprehend it, but withal so free from childish insipidity, that an adult may read with pleasure."—Athenaeum.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND and WALES, 3s. 6d. bound. Thirty-fourth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. With Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of GREECE, after the same style as her "Rome," with Questions, 3s. Map and Chronological Table and Index. Tenth Thousand. "For the rising generation, Miss Corner's Histories, we believe, are the best ever written."—Literary Gazette.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities—Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, Keightley, Macpherson, Smith, &c. With Questions, 3s. 6d. Map of the Empire, Chronological Table and Index. Twelfth Thousand.

"This is a truly faithful and useful work, well adapted for youth, whether at school or at home. The latest and best authorities have been consulted, and the substance of the discoveries and comments freely adopted in this careful account of the Roman people."—Herald.

CORNER'S HISTORY of IRELAND, 2s. 6d. bound. Eighth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND, 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. Twelfth Thousand. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of FRANCE, 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. Fifteenth Thousand. New Edition. With Questions, 3s.

"These meritorious works are written in a very easy and agreeable style, perfectly adapted to the capacities of the young persons for whom intended."—Times.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, with Questions to each chapter, adapted to the junior classes. By Miss CORNER. Price 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. in cloth, with the Map coloured.

THE PLAY GRAMMAR; or, the Elements of Grammar explained, and made a pleasant pastime. By Miss CORNER. Eleventh Edition, improved, with many Illustrations. 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. cloth.

PAPA and MAMMA'S EASY LESSONS in Geography. By Miss SARGENT. A Companion to Miss Corner's "Play Grammar." 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. cloth. "We are not acquainted with any elementary book of the sort so lucid and so judiciously adapted to infantile capacity."—Evangelical Magazine.

SCRIPTURAL HISTORY SIMPLIFIED. By Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D., and Miss CORNER. Price 3s. 6d., in a clear type, royal 18mo. Second Edition, with Chronological Table and Index, and Questions.

This book has been published to take the place of Dr. Watts's "School Book" on this subject—the new lights which later years have thrown on Sacred History having discovered inaccuracies in the Doctor's descriptions.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to USEFUL KNOWLEDGE; containing, in the form of an Easy Catechism, a complete Series of the Newest and most Useful information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Ninth Edition. 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to GEOGRAPHY. A New and Concise Description of the Five Great Divisions of the Globe; their natural, mineral, and vegetable productions; and the Characteristics of their inhabitants. New Edition. Tenth Thousand. 1s. 6d. in cloth; or, with the USE of the GLOBES, and SEVEN GLYPHOPHIC MAPS, 2s. bound in cloth boards.

London: Dean and Son, Printers, Book and Print Publishers, Bible and Prayer Book Warehouse. Three doors west of Old Bailey.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey, at 121, Fleet-street; and published by him at No. 69 Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, February 6, 1856.